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WEATHER — PARIS: Saturday, cloudy, with rain later. Temp. 13-17 (54-63). Sunday, sunny. LONDON: Saturday, with occasional showers. Temp. 9-17 (48-63). Sunday. CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Saturday, cloudy, 23-29 (61-84). NEW YORK: Saturday, showers. Temp. 21-

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Abu Dhabi	4.50 Dirh	Greece	22 Dr.	Netherlands	1.75 Flor.
Algeria	3.00 Din.	India	Rs. 9	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	12 S.	Iran	70 Rials	Norway	3.25 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.400 Din	Israel	1.022.00	Oman	0.425 Rial
Belgium	23 B.Fr.	Italy	500 Lire	Portugal	25 Esc.
Cyprus	250 Mills	Jordan	300 Fils	Qatar	4.00 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D.Kr.	Kenya	Shs. 8.00	Saudi Arabia	3.50 Rials
Dubai	4.50 Dirh.	Kuwait	300 Fils	Spain	50 Ptas.
Egypt	50 P.	Lebanon	$2.75	Sweden	3.00 S.Kr.
Eire	22 P.	Libya	LDin. 0.25	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Luxembourg	23 L.Fr.	Tunisia	1.25 Din.
France	3 F.	Madeira	27.5 Esc.	Turkey	T.L. 37.50
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Malta	22 Cents	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$0.35
Great Britain	20 P.	Morocco	3.00 Dr.	Yugoslavia	22 D.

Iranian Forces Said to Retake urd Stronghold

From Agency Dispatches

IRAN, Aug. 24 — The Irani- my smashed through Kurdish defenses in the western city of z and recaptured the city the state radio reported. The s, *aided by revolutionary* s, took control of the main y base which was in the of the Kurds and seized all sitions in the city.

broadcast gave no details of ties in the three-day fight to Saqqez. It said heavy fight- d taken place before the city

past previous casualty re- had said 9 officers and 7 sol- were killed and 18 wounded

aragua Gets 2 Million in -Strings Loan

SHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP) he International Monetary granted Nicaragua a $22-mil- an today that could be an tant first step in establishing ility *for the new Sandinista* nment with the international ial community.

the same time, the IMF can- a $44-million loan it made May to the government of asio Somoza. The IMF had strongly criticized by Mr. za's opponents who feared oney would be used to prop tottering regime.

re are no conditions attached new loan, which means the nment can use the money for lly any purpose it chooses. It ranted with the intention of ing losses suffered by Nicara- ecause of a decline in exports g the revolution that toppled za.

does have to be repaid, al- h the repayment terms on loans are generous.

in the first few hours of fighting, which resumed before dawn today. The revolutionary guards, irregulars fighting alongside the army, did not announce their losses.

Other reports said tanks were advancing on Mahabad.

Iranian Air Force F-4 Phantoms screamed over the mountains around the Kurdish town and combat helicopters poured gunfire into suspected rebel positions. In the early hours of the battle, army commanders said they were unable to return fire from Kurdish guns inside the town because of potential risks to civilians.

Shops Shut

Shops were shut and roads blocked by government forces in the outer perimeter. The Kurds set up their own barricades in areas they controlled.

Since fighting began in Kurdistan 10 days ago, newspaper estimates of casualties have added up to 600 killed.

The fighting broke out before dawn today and intensified before noon. It was the second time since fighting first erupted in the frontier town of Paveh that extensive use of air force gunships was reported.

The Kurds were beaten in the first military counterattack and retreated from Paveh to urban centers throughout Kurdistan province.

Reports from Mahabad said an Air Force helicopter crashed during another battle last night and early today at the Naqadeh highway fork, 25 miles northwest of the city.

A government convoy led by tanks was reported advancing on the city, still in Kurdish hands.

Another Clash

Kurds sympathetic to the outlawed Kurdish Democratic Party clashed with another group supporting the Islamic regime's military campaign after both sides held demonstrations in Sanandaj, the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Associated Press

OPEN BORDERS — Posing yesterday in front of the Great Pyramid and under the gaze of the Sphinx, members of the first organized Israeli tour group to visit Egypt said they had been warmly welcomed by the country that was once closed to them. Egyptians officials have recently issued 343 visas to Israelis as part of the new "Open Border" policy. Story Page 2.

Renewing Shipments Canceled in February

U.S. Ready to Send Arms to Iran

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP) — The Carter administration, in a move to support Iran's new government, announced today it is prepared *to resume arms shipments to* the country.

At the same time, a State Department spokesman called for an end to use of excessive force both by Iran's Kurdish minority and the central government.

About $4 billion to $5 billion in contracts for spare parts and ammunition, already in the "pipeline" last winter when the government of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi was overthrown, are under discussion.

Also, the Carter administration has offered Iran new contracts for about $5 million in additional spare parts, said State Department spokesman Tom Reston. "We believe it is important for civil authority in Iran that Prime Minister [Mehdi] Bazargan be strengthened," he said.

The Bazargan government derives its powers from Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, but the two forces sometimes have disagreed over executions of opponents of the regime and other policies. Ayatollah Khomeini has traditionally taken a more extreme stand in shaping Iranian policies.

A Pentagon official said the negotiations do not involve resumption of large-scale arms shipments to Iran.

On taking power in February, the new Iranian government canceled about $7 billion to $12 billion in outstanding arms contracts. The weapons had been ordered by the shah and included such major items as four warships and 160 F-16 fighter jets.

Iran needs spare parts for its F-4 fighters, helicopters and Boeing 747 commercial jets used by Iran Air.

The current talks were initiated

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

On Palestinian Rights

Arabs Delay UN Vote As Tribute to Young

From Agency Dispatches

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 24 — Arab nations today postponed the vote on their Palestinian rights resolution before the UN Security Council as a personal tribute to Andrew Young, the outgoing U.S. ambassador to the United Nations.

"We are doing it for Andy Young," said Kuwaiti Ambassador Abdulla Yacoub Bishara, speaking on behalf of the Arab bloc. "We do not want him to be blemished with this."

U.S. officials had said earlier that they were confident that they would succeed in postponing the crucial vote. Otherwise, they said, the United States would have used its veto power.

Mr. Bishara emphasized that the Arabs had agreed only to a postponement and still planned to push the resolution to a vote after the conference of nonaligned nations ends in Havana on Sept. 7.

The decision meant that while the debate will continue, the United States will be spared the embarrassment of having to cast a veto that would cause a diplomatic confrontation with the Arab bloc at a delicate time in the Middle East peace process.

The non-aligned members of the Security Council had been virtually unanimous earlier in planning not to ask for a vote on the Palestinian sovereignty resolution, to allow their governments more time to consider the issue, sources said. Their move was in part an attempt to avoid embarrassing Mr. Young, the sources said.

After consultations among the non-aligned countries, Senegalese Ambassador Medoune Fall praised Mr. Young and told the council: "You can take whatever decision you please [on delaying the vote]. I know it will be very difficult for you to take a decision immediately. Certain members will want 24 hours' delay to consult their governments. I am also aware that many members of your council will have to leave during the weekend to go to Havana for the non-aligned conference. . . . I therefore leave it up to you to decide. I do not insist on this question."

A source suggested that other non-aligned members wanted to refrain from voting because it would close out further Palestinian debate in the council during the present session.

The meeting by the non-aligned council members had forced a delay of the council session, preparing itself for a vote on the resolution to "affirm" the Palestinians' "rights of self-determination, national independence and sovereignty in Palestine."

During the debate yesterday afternoon, Egypt strongly endorsed the resolution, contending that the measure would "develop and build upon" Security Council Resolution 242. The move seemed to take some delegates by surprise because Egyptian President Anwar Sadat said recently that a UN debate now on the Palestinian question would not be productive.

Israel said today that its diplomats, armed with the pledge of a U.S. veto, were lobbying for an early vote on the resolution. Officials in Jerusalem said that they wanted to avoid any delay in which a compromise resolution might be put forward to supersede the resolution calling for a Palestinian state.

Egyptian Support

Egyptian Ambassador Esmat Abdel Meguid opened the debate yesterday with a call for approval of the resolution upholding the "restoration of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people." He said that Israel "committed itself to resolving the Palestinian problem in all its aspects" when it signed the Camp David, Md., accords that produced the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

But Israeli Ambassador Yehuda Blum said that Resolution 242, which speaks only of resolving the Palestinian refugee question, "cannot be supplemented without damaging its delicate balance." Mr. Blum said that tampering with the resolution could "gravely jeopardize the current peace process, and this is precisely what the initiators of this debate want."

The proposal under question sought to supplement Resolution 242 by adding the fulfillment of Palestinian rights to the steps that 242 calls for to bring about a general Middle East peace. After "reaffirming" 242, it "affirmed" that "the Palestinian people should be enabled to exercise its inalienable rights of self-determination, national independence and sovereignty in Palestine." The resolution said that this "should be taken fully into account" in all negotiations for a Middle East peace arranged within the framework of the United Nations.

Gold Reaches Record $314.75

LONDON, Aug. 24 (IHT) — The price of gold rose to a record high $314.75 an ounce this afternoon but slipped to close a dollar lower after a bout of nervous profit-taking, dealers said.

The pound gained and the dollar weakened in thin, pre-weekend foreign exchange trading. See Pg. 9.

Families Flock to Ancient Way Station

ustrian Camp Thrives as Refugee Haven

By Harry Trimborn

ISKIRCHEN, Austria, Aug. Jerzy Krol is bewildered by dden change in his life. He is ure about where he wants to what he wants to do. But he hat he is certain of one thing: l never go back to Poland.

e [Communist] Party there is thing," said Mr. Krol, a tall, 30-year-old electronics tech- . "It tells you when to stand, to sit, when to eat, when to go rk and when to go to sleep."

Krol (*not his real name*) acledged that he was exaggerat- en added: "But that is how I

said that he could no longer with the feeling of being so he, his wife and their 10- ld daughter left their home- s tourists and made their way luster of old army barracks on -shaded street in this suburcommunity 15 miles south of a.

Krols are among the latest ls at Europe's biggest and temporary haven for persons have fled, or were expelled, their homelands — the Trahen refugee camp.

Common Characteristic

re than 30,000 men, women hildren have passed through irchen since it was establish- 1956 in connection with the arian uprising. They have from 30 countries, mostly Poland, Romania, Czechoslo- Bulgaria and the other coun- of Communist-dominated Europe, but also from Jordan, ion, Uganda, Turkey, Paki- Chile and elsewhere.

ey include Christians, ms and Jews.

ey all have one thing in ion," Karl Radek, the energet- year-old director of the camp. "They want a new life, not for themselves but also for children. That is why we have any couples with young chil- here."

iskirchen is not the only refu- nter in Austria. A Red Cross in the Kaiser-Ebersdorf sec- of Vienna handles the heavy of Soviet Jews emigrating to or the West. About 34,000 received last year.

the moment, Traiskirchen has 2,000 refugees. Five hundred are at four subsidiary camps, ling Thalham near Salzburg, the first 60 of 500 Indo- se refugees whom Austria has d to accept have arrived.

iskirchen is the central fixture Austrian tradition, dating back several hundred years, as a way station for refugees from political or religious oppression.

"Because of our geography and the policies of the old Austrian emperors, millions of people came into the country, some to settle, while others continued on to other countries," Mr. Radek said. "This has not changed in recent years and will probably never change as long as there is political or religious oppression in the world."

The tradition has been severely tested. Austria was swamped by millions of refugees in the years immediately after World War II. First came the people fleeing in advance of the Soviet armies. Then came the millions of ethnic Germans who had been expelled from Czechoslovakia, Poland and other nations of Eastern Europe where they had lived for hundreds of years.

Then came the Hungarian uprising, and about 200,000 Hungarians flooded into Austria. About half of them settled here. The Russians invaded Czechoslovakia 12 years later to crush an effort to liberalize the Communist regime there, and thousands more poured into Austria.

The cost of maintaining Traiskirchen and the four subsidiary camps comes to nearly $8 million a year, a substantial sum for a country of only 7.5 million people. Virtually the entire cost is borne by Austrian taxpayers. At times of large scale refugee arrivals, contributions are received from the United Nations and a number of relief agencies.

Braced for Crisis

"There is no real crisis at present," Mr. Radek said, "but we are always braced for one."

There is the seasonal upswing in the flow of refugees. Arrivals are especially heavy at this time of year, when millions of East Europeans, generally barred from visiting the West, are on the move to vacation spots in Eastern Europe.

"They take the opportunity to slip across the border to the West, usually at Yugoslavian crossing points, where people can leave quite easily," Mr. Radek said.

It was in this way that a Czech couple and their 12-year-old twin sons recently made it to Traiskirchen. They said that they managed to slip out of Yugoslavia by convincing the border guards that a phony but official looking stamp on their travel documents entitled them to cross into Austria.

Many of the refugees arrive at the camp in their own cars during the summer, Mr. Radek said, pointing to several dozen Soviet and East European cars in the camp's parking lot. One of them, a Russian-built Fiat, had the word "America" spray-painted in large letters on its side.

The influx has been especially heavy this summer, Mr. Radek said. Eastern Europe's chronic economic ills have been aggravated recently by steep increases in world oil prices that have resulted in shortages and higher prices for consumer goods.

Last Straw

Mr. Krol said that he and his wife decided last year to make the move, after Mrs. Krol lost her job as a technician for refusing to join the Communist Party. The incident, he said, was the last straw in the family's growing dissatisfaction with life under communism. They tried first to go to Sweden, under the pretext of taking a vacation there. But Mr. Krol said that the authorities would allow only him and his wife to leave; their daughter had to remain behind — in effect as a hostage to ensure the return of her parents.

With the exception of Yugoslavia, the maverick Communist state that maintains relatively open borders, that policy is common throughout Eastern Europe.

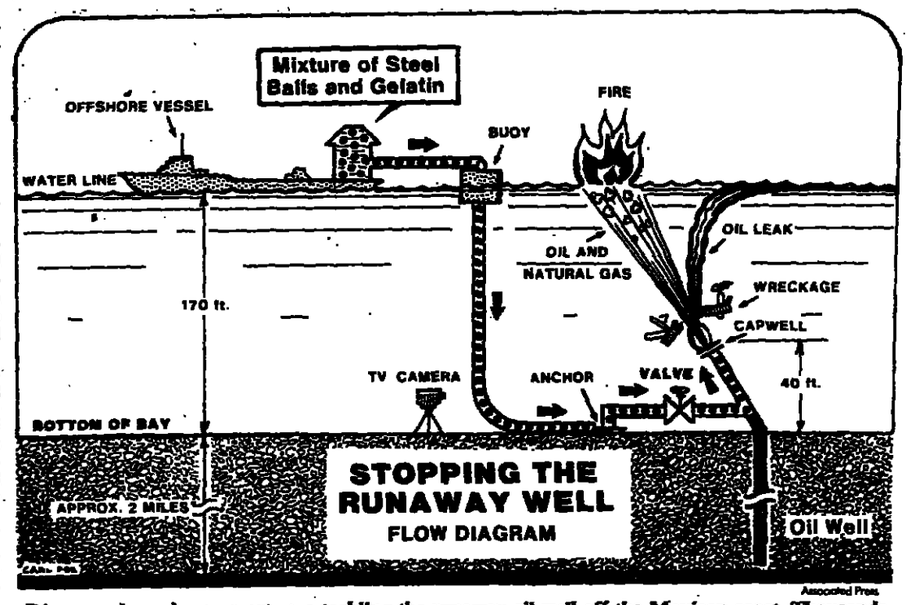
The Krols abandoned the effort to escape via Sweden; and Mr. Krol said that this year he obtained exit permits for the family by bribing a government official, ostensibly for a motor and sea trip to Morocco, via West Germany and France.

Mr. Krol said that immediately after crossing into West Germany the family applied for permission to remain there. But the West Germans refused, he said, and sent them on to Traiskirchen.

At the camp, the Krols, like all other arriving refugees, were placed in quarantine for a week. They were given a thorough physical examination and were questioned by Austrian security authorities. Refugee camps often have served as a channel for East European regimes to send spies to the West.

The Krols were then housed in one of the camp's large, four-story buildings, which were built at the turn of the century as barracks for

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



Associated Press

Diagram shows how experts are tackling the runaway oil well off the Mexican coast. Thousands of steel and lead balls in a gelatin mixture are being pumped into the well to reduce the flow.

Spill Moves Up Texas Coast

Mexico Refuses to Pay for Oil Cleanup

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 — Mexico yesterday turned down a U.S. request that it help pay for millions of dollars in damages and cleanup operations stemming from the Mexican oil spill staining the Texas coast.

In a sharply worded statement delivered last night to the U.S. Embassy in Mexico City, the Mexican government said that it was not willing to hold talks about responsibility for damages "because there exists no basis in international law" that could hold it or the state oil company responsible. The contents of the message were made public by the Mexican Foreign Ministry.

The State Department had announced earlier that Mexico had been asked to help pay the cost of cleaning the Texas coast, which has been blackened in the largest oil spill in history.

According to a top Mexican government official, Mexico was particularly angry that the U.S. message was published in Washington before a Mexican reply had been prepared and because "it implies beforehand that we are guilty. This is not the way to go about it."

Flow Reduced

Since June 3, as much as 30,000 barrels of Mexican light crude oil have been gushing daily from the Ixtoc I drilling platform, about 500 miles from the Texas coast.

Jorge Diaz Serrano, the head of Mexico's national oil company, said that his company hoped to cap the well next month. The blowout flow into the Bay of Campeche has been reduced to about 10,000 barrels of oil a day.

He said that the State Department had "nerve" to suggest that Mexico may have to pay compensation for the spill. "When has the U.S. paid damages for the vast industrial waste pouring into the Mississippi which has poisoned the Gulf [of Mexico] for decades?" he asked. "Or for the damages caused to people's health by lead fallout from the El Paso [Texas] smelters, or for the salinity of the Colorado River which has caused huge losses to Mexican farmers?" Mexico has long-standing claims of U.S. pollution of its territory.

Meanwhile, the oil creeped farther up the Texas coast today. Squalls with winds up to 70 knots yesterday tore loose the floating barriers protecting the two southerly passes into the ecologically delicate Laguna Madre behind Padre Island.

The harsh weather also forced the Coast Guard open-water skimmer to stop collecting oil threatening the beach near Port Aransas.

Filmy Sheen

Patches of filmy sheen, the least dangerous form of the spill, seeped past the damaged boom. "Those patches were insignificant," said Roger Meacham of the Environmental Protection Agency. "The environmentally sensitive areas are still safe." Reconnaissance flights showed that two patches of sheen, both about 2 square miles, had drifted 15 miles southeast of Cavallo Pass, the difficult two-mile wide entrance to Matagorda Bay.

Coast Guard officials have placed protective equipment in Port O'Connor near the pass, which is about 100 miles up the coast from Corpus Christi. They said last night that they did not think that the sheen was an immediate threat to the bay.

Other patches of oil, some of them thick, dotted the waters off the south Texas coast last night. Most of the thick oil was within two miles of the beaches near Port Aransas, which got a new coating of oil yesterday.

New, Cheaper Silicon Processing May Reduce Costs of Solar Energy

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 24 (UPI) — Researchers have found a way to manufacture a key component of solar energy cells at greatly reduced cost — a breakthrough they say could hasten the development of economical sun power.

Scientists at Stanford Research Institute said they have learned how to produce silicon by a one-step method which "promises to reduce the cost of that material by more than 90 percent."

Silicon is one of the most common elements in nature. It is found in sand, but processing it for its use in solar cells has been very costly, about $60 a kilogram — 2.2 pounds. The new method will produce the material for $5 a kilogram, the laboratory said. It also produces a by-product that can be used in aluminum production, thus reducing the cost further.

Silicon accounts for about 20 percent of the material cost of solar cells. The new development can reduce this to less than 2 percent, according to a report published in Leading Edge, a journal put out by the laboratory.

The report cautioned that "a number of other technical and economic problems must be solved before solar energy can compete with traditional sources of electricity."

The report said "the real value of this new one-step process may be that it enables solar energy experts to direct their attention and funds to the remaining challenges."

Stanford Research Institute, an independent laboratory, has a contract from the Department of Energy and NASA to develop a two-step method of manufacturing silicon at a cost of $10 per kilogram by 1986.

The secret of the new process, according to Dr. Angel Sanjurjo, the principal researcher, is a chemical reaction which produces its own heat and separates the silicon from other ingredients in "a self-sustaining process."

Rhoodie Given 12-Day Delay

PRETORIA, South Africa, Aug. 24 (UPI) — In a five-minute hearing today, a judge granted Eschel Rhoodie, the former South African information secretary, a 12-day delay in order to give him time to form a full defense against charges of stealing government funds.

Mr. Rhoodie faces seven charges of fraud connected with the misuse of funds from the now-defunct Ministry of Information.

He was returned to Pretoria's central prison afterwards to await a new hearing on Sept. 5.

Lebanon City Shelled; 5 Said to Die

From Agency Dispatches

BEIRUT, Aug. 24 — Heavy artillery fire devastated the Christian quarter in the southern port of Tyre today, and reports from the area said at least five persons were killed and more than 30 wounded and that others were trapped beneath the rubble.

The Palestinian news agency WAFA said eight were killed and 45 wounded. Another person was reported killed in shelling in near vy Nabatiyet. The agency blamed the shelling on Israeli and Lebanese Christian forces.

In Tel Aviv, Israel's military command denied reports that its artillery was shelling Tyre.

Beirut Radio said a Roman Catholic school was badly hit in addition to the residences of the Greek Catholic and Greek Orthodox patriarchs. It also said 20 houses were damaged by incendiary shells, which set off fires.

Church Collapsed

The largest Greek Orthodox church in Tyre collapsed. A Palestine Liberation Organization spokesman said, "There are lots of corpses under the debris of Tyre's Beshara church."

More than 45 houses and about 10 shops were destroyed, WAFA said. There was also a report that the Red Cross headquarters in Tyre was heavily damaged.

The radio blamed the shelling on both Israeli and Lebanese rightist gunners. The shelling at noon also hit Nabatiyet, which has been a target of Israeli and Christian militia overnight attacks, along with the villages of Jarmaq, Kfar Rumman and Rihan.

Reporters in the eastern sector of the south said the frontier village of Hasbaya was hit by joint Israeli and Christian militia shelling. They said five civilians were seriously injured, two houses destroyed and that several fires erupted.

Residents — among the few who have held out in Tyre despite daily bombardments — took to boats when the main bridge on the highway to Sidon came under fire, witness said. Sidon, 20 miles north of Tyre, is a gathering point for thousands of southern Lebanese refugees.

The Israeli radio reported that three Fijian troops were killed and two were wounded today when a seven-man UN patrol ran into an ambush in south Lebanon, near the village of Al Dakouria. It was unclear, the reports said, who the ambushers were — Palestinian guerrillas or Lebanese leftist groups.



United Press International

U.S. troops marching down Champs-Elysees from the Arc de Triomphe on Aug. 25, 1944, after the liberation of Paris.

The Liberation of Paris, 35 Years Later

By Carolyn Lesh

PARIS (UPI) — The city's wide, tree-lined streets had scarcely seen a car for years. Food was severely short; people ate a type of turnip that they once fed only to cattle. Atop the Eiffel Tower and beneath the historic bridges, explosives had been primed to destroy the world's most beautiful capital.

That was Paris 35 years ago, Aug. 25, 1944. The people of Paris were exuberant; it was the day Paris was liberated from four years of German occupation, the day it escaped the fate that left other Nazi-occupied cities in blackened ruins.

Any Parisian over 40 can recall when electric power was on two hours a day, when butter cost $10 a pound — if it could be found — when taxis were sawed in half and powered by bicycles, when violation of the midnight curfew meant death by firing squad.

Jacques Chaban-Delmas, president of France's National Assembly, but then a 29-year-old tennis champion and De Gaulle's senior military representative in France, remembers:

"My memories of the liberation of Paris are always vividly with me," Mr. Chaban-Delmas said a few days before the 35th anniversary of the event he helped orchestrate.

"It was a time of courage, of sacrifices and of martyrs. It was a time when man's desire for liberty and justice and independence overpowered the most inhumane opposition."

Mr. Chaban-Delmas' own courage was demonstrated in a clandestine, dangerous trip to London early in that August to warn the Allies and De Gaulle of the danger growing within Paris and the Nazi plan for its destruction.

"We needed the Allies desperately," recalled Mr. Chaban-Delmas, who later served as prime minister under De Gaulle. "Without them, we could not have survived."

Eisenhower, the Supreme Allied Commander, wanted to delay the liberation of Paris as long as possible, at least until mid-September. Taking the city, he felt, would be too costly. He needed all his resources to drive back the Germans. A top-secret report had predicted:

"Paris' food and medical requirements alone are 75,000 tons for the first two months and an additional 1,500 tons of coal daily are likely to be needed for public utilities."

But on Aug. 19, Paris could wait no longer. To the ancient battle cry *aux barricades*, the people rose. Their barricades were old mattresses, boards, pieces of pavement. Fighting was brief but bloody — in the Latin Quarter, in front of Notre Dame, around the Place de la Concorde.

The spontaneous uprising changed Eisenhower's mind. The forces that Paris so desperately needed were sent.

The honor of leading French *and American liberators into* Paris was given to the 2d Armored Division of Gen. Jacques Phillipe Leclerc, who died in a plane crash in 1947 in North Africa.

"I saw their [American] tanks in the streets and it was the most beautiful sight of my life," said Francoise Branet, who now runs a Left Bank cafe. "My sisters and I — we were teen-agers then — ran out to greet them. It was the first time we had seen Americans and we wanted to kiss them."

Thousands of Americans still remember those kisses. Parisians went wild in celebration.

Gen. Dietrich von Choltitz, the Nazi commander, who died in 1966 in West Germany, was captured in his headquarters at the fashionable Hotel Meurice. He was a military man who never wavered in carrying out an order — until that day, when he turned his back on Hitler's order to bomb, burn and level Paris.

"The order weighed heavily on him," recalled Dankvart von Arnim, an aide to the Nazi general. "He knew history would never forgive him for being the man who destroyed Paris. And he had begun to seriously question Hitler's sanity. In the end, he could not obey him."

Like many others, Gilbert Baudin, then 22, had hidden in the French countryside after he was ordered to a German work camp. "I returned to Paris about a week before it was liberated," he said recently. "There was nothing to eat, nothing to wear, but there was happiness all around. We knew the end was coming.

"I hated the Germans then. I detested them," Mr. Baudin said. "But over the years, the bitterness has slowly disappeared and none remains today. The Germany of those days is not the Germany of today. Thank God."

Receive a Warm Welcome

23 Israelis Tour Once-Forbidden Egypt

By Earleen Tarro

CAIRO, Aug. 24 (NYT) — In a test of Egypt's and Israel's fledgling "open borders" policy, the first Israeli tour group has arrived in Cairo to visit the pyramids, search for long-lost relatives and explore the tourism opportunities of a once-forbidden land.

"In the past we Israelis only looked at Egyptians through the eye of the gun," said a former soldier in the 23-member group. "But now, the moment I introduce myself as an Israeli, I get a very warm welcome."

The 17 men and six women who arrived here Tuesday night include several veterans of the Arab-Israeli wars, a couple journalists, travel agents and two Arabs who call themselves "Israeli citizens who are Moslems."

Although government officials, journalists and professional groups have traveled to Egypt on Israeli passports in the last 20 months, Egyptian and Israeli officials say this is the first tour group.

'Reconnaissance Mission'

"It is a reconnaissance mission," said Meir Greiver, managing director of Trouolam Ltd. of Tel Aviv, the company that organized the one-week sightseeing tour.

Mr. Greiver said that he had been trying to bring an Israeli tour group to Egypt since November, 1977, when President Anwar Sadat began his peace initiative with a trip to Israel.

"It started as a mad idea which I had as soon as I heard Sadat was coming to Israel," Mr. Greiver said. "I immediately published a brochure entitled 'Peace Tours to Egypt.'"

The tour operator said that he kept setting departure dates for Egyptian tours, but that none of them came off until this month when "all of a sudden the Egyptians approved a stream of visas."

343 Visas

Egyptian officials said earlier this week that they have granted a total of 343 visas for Israeli citizens, and the Israelis are said to have approved about 60 visas for Egyptians.

The Trouolam group is staying at the El Salaam Hotel, whose Arabic name means "Peace." The hotel, in an isolated area at the edge of Cairo, is often used to house visiting Israelis. There has been no sign of extra security precautions for the tour group, either at the hotel or during the sightseeing trips.

The Israeli tourists echoed each other in describing Egypt as a land of friendly people, although their schedule so far has given them little opportunity to mingle with people.

Freddy Rosenblum, 62, a factory worker from Tel Aviv who grew up in Cairo, said that he hoped for a reunion this week with a younger sister who married a Moslem and stayed behind when Mr. Rosenblum emigrated to Israel in 1949.

Jacob Sabbagh, 30, an electronics company official from Jerusalem, said he wanted to explore the possibilities of exporting his company's products to Egypt.

Ahmed Radwan Badahy, 36, an Arab with Israeli citizenship, said he came to Egypt "to look and know the people of Egypt."

Mr. Badahy, a building contractor, spoke in a mixture of English, Arabic and Hebrew as he described his village of Kfar Kara near Hadera, north of Tel Aviv. "We are all Moslems in my village, and we are citizens of Israel. For three months I have been trying to visit Egypt, and now, see, here is my Israeli passport with an Egyptian visa stamp."

Ironically, perhaps, the first stop on the Israelis' tour of Cairo the mausoleum of the late P dent Gamal Abdel Nasser, the sonification of war to some o tourists.

"We were driving past a mo when our guide told us Nasser buried there. Someone wante stop, so we did," said Mr. Gre the tour operator.

"Quite frankly, I didn't feel thing standing in front of Nas tomb," he added. "The past is and long live the happy future."

Mr. Greiver said members o group paid about $570 per pe for air fare, hotel and sightse "We could reduce it by $180 i could fly direct from Tel Avi Cairo instead of going via Ath he said.

U.S. Poll Finds 49% Disapprove Of Young's Meeting With PLO

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (AP) — Nearly half the persons questioned in the latest ABC News-Harris Poll believe that Andrew Young, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, was wrong in talking with a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The poll, released today, showed that 49 percent of the respondents thought that Mr. Young was wrong, 37 percent thought that he was right and 14 percent were unsure.

The poll also showed that 57 percent of the 1,201 adults interviewed last Tuesday and Wednesday thought that President Carter's chances of being re-elected had been hurt by Mr. Young's resignation.

Mr. Young's actions received the most support from those in the 18-to-29 age bracket, with 55 percent saying that his meeting was right. The least support came from those over 65, with only 19 percent agreeing.

By a 5-2 margin, those interviewed said that they thought that relations between the United States and Africa had been harmed by the resignation.

Forty-seven percent favored the United States casting a veto on a UN resolution calling for Palestinian self-determination, while 36 percent were opposed.

New Jersey Sets 'Andrew Young Day'

TRENTON, N.J., Aug. 24 (AP) — Led by several black legislators, the state Assembly approved a resolution yesterday calling for an "Andrew Young Day" in New Jersey.

The resolution, which passed 22-16, commends Mr. Young as "a vocal and effective spokesman for the United States and for the noble and humane ideals of America that have inspired peoples around the world for two centuries."

Ethiopian Lead Cites Soviet De

NAIROBI, Aug. 24 (Reuters) Mengistu Haile Mariam, Ethiopian leader, has ackn edged for the first time that So personnel have been killed Ethiopia.

Addis Ababa radio, monit here, said Col. Mengistu yeste called for one minute's silence Ethiopians and "internati martyrs" from Cuba, the So Union and Southern Yemen had been killed or wounded in or "defending the revolution."

Soviet and Cuban military perts are known to have helped Ethiopian Army confront sep tist guerrillas in the northern p ince of Eritrea and Somali force the Ogaden region to the so Ethiopia has consistently ca them advisers.

Giving W. German Firm Control of Industry

Secret Pact Cited in Brazil Atomic Effo

BRASILIA, Aug. 24 (AP-DJ) — The terms of a secret commercial contract between a West German nuclear firm and Brazil's state nuclear company give the West German company virtual control of Brazil's nuclear reactor industry, according to press reports here.

Terms of the agreement between Kraftwerk Union, a West German electric and nuclear firm, and Nuclebras, a state nuclear company, were revealed Wednesday by Gazeta Mercantil, a Sao Paulo financial newspaper.

In Frankfurt, however, Kraftwerk Union denied that a secret agreement existed with Nuclebras.

Master plates containing the story were seized by Brazilian police early Wednesday but the newspaper had other plates and published Wednesday's issue with the story on the front page.

Authenticity Not Denied

The revelation provoked a series of official government reactions. But spokesmen have not denied the authenticity of the details of the secret accord, which were acquired in an investigation by the Sao Paulo newspaper after the government refused to deliver the report to a congressional committee on grounds of national security.

The commercial agreement gives Brazil 75 percent of the capital participation and Kraftwerk Union 25 percent in the joint-venture Nuclen, which is charged with the manufacture of up to eight nuclear reactors called for in a June, 1975, Brazil-West Germany treaty for nuclear cooperation.

But decision-making under the agreement was placed in two bodies — a board of directors and an administrative council — where representatives of Kraftwerk Union hold veto power because all decisions must be unanimous according to the contract. Representatives of Kraftwerk Union also hold a voting majority in a technical commission.

The Brazilian minister of mines and energy, Cesar Cals, who has ultimate responsibility for the direction of Nuclebras, which negotiated the deal, said: "This matter is secret and involves national security." He would not comment on the details of the contract.

Nuclen is to play a key role in the transfer of technology to Brazil for the foundation of a complete nuclear industry as previewed in the 1975 treaty.

Brazil has already offered no ar engineering assistance to t third world countries, such as ti ezuela. But the Nuclen con would not allow Brazil to dev unilaterally because of the it power of Kraftwerk Union.

The prominent nuclear phys Jose Goldemberg charged in t that the accord would not de the promised West German nology to Brazil, nor would i enough work to Brazilian ind Mr. Goldemberg's claim was out in part by the published d of the Nuclen contract.

If Born Poor, Likely to Stay Poor

Study Says Inequities, Not Ability, Decide Child's Future

By Leslie Bennetts

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (NYT) — Jimmy is in the second grade and he likes school. He pays attention in class and does well. He has an above average IQ and is reading slightly above grade level.

Bobby is a second grader too. Like Jimmy, he is attentive in class, which he enjoys. His IQ and reading skills are comparable to Jimmy's.

But Bobby is the son of a successful lawyer whose annual salary of more than $35,000 puts him within the top percentages of income distribution in the United States. Jimmy's father, on the other hand, works from time to time as a messenger or a custodial assistant, and earns $4,800 a year.

Despite the similarities in ability between the two boys, the difference in the circumstances to which they were born makes it 27 times more likely that Bobby will get a job that, by the time he is in his late 40s, will pay him an income in the top tenth of all incomes in this country. Jimmy has only about one chance in eight of earning even a median income. And Bobby will probably have at least four years more schooling than Jimmy.

These odds, according to a new report, are "the arithmetic of inequality in America." In "Small Futures: Children, Inequality, and the Limits of Liberal Reform," a report to the Carnegie Council on Children, Richard de Lone challenges the traditional American view that a child's future in society is determined by ability, early childhood training, education or drive. To the contrary, says Mr. de Lone, a former policy analyst for the Carnegie Council who is now executive vice president of the Corporation for Public Private Ventures in Philadelphia.

Although being born poor does not guarantee that one will remain poor, it makes it far more likely, Mr. de Lone says. In his view, "Class, race and sex are the most important factors in determining a child's future." Given the compounding penalties of being born poor, or a member of a racial minority, or to parents with little education and with intermittent or dead-end employment, or — a further disadvantage — female, a particular child will be unlikely to advance significantly above the socioeconomic status of his parents.

The report, published this month, was originated by the Carnegie Commission, a study group established in 1972 by the Carnegie Corporation of New York to investigate the position of children in American society and develop policy recommendations.

"Small Futures" surveys the history of social reform movements in the United States and brands them a *failure, from the Jacksonian era* to the Great Society of the 1960s. Although the standard of living for all Americans, including the poor, has risen during the last generation, Mr. de Lone charges that the distributional inequities in American society — and hence the opportunities for those at the bottom of the scale — have changed little throughout American history.

"People born in the 1830s faced about the same mobility possibilities as people born in the 1970s," he says. And so, even with an expanding economy, Mr. de Lone says, "When the distribution is consistently unequal . . . no matter how fast the engine proceeds, the caboose never catches up."

Conceptual Flaw

In his view, one conceptual flaw that has helped perpetuate those inequities is the emphasis on programs predicated on the mistaken assumption that helping children today will equalize their opportunities in the future. Without equality in the present, Mr. de Lone says, that is simply not true. "Confronted with unacceptable economic and social inequalities, we Americans have reflexively channeled our moral indignation into efforts to improve the morality, character, skills and intelligence of children — especially those who are poor, immigrant or nonwhite."

Such attempts not only demand that children carry a grossly unfair burden, Mr. de Lone believes, but they have also proved ineffective. "The dynamics of our social structure are not likely to produce more equality of opportunity unless there is more equality to begin with," he says.

The report, which traces the sources of inequality to a "basic tension between the democratic and capitalist strands of our heritage," argues that Americans have generally failed to perceive that the ultimate penalty of poverty is the pervasive influence on one's adult future of "growing up unequal," with all the developmental limits that may entail. The material hardships of poverty may finally be less damaging than the permanent narrowing of a child's sense of possibilities in the world.

France Charges Mitterrand With Radio Violations

PARIS, Aug. 24 (IHT) — Socialist Francois Mitterrand, the leader of France's largest party, was charged today with violating the *state broadcasting monopoly*.

Mr. Mitterrand appeared before an examining magistrate after broadcasts in June and last month from transmitters hidden in Socialist Party offices. "They want a political trial and they will get it," Mr. Mitterrand said after his appearance in court. He termed the government broadcasting monopoly a permanent fraud on the public.

Also charged were Socialist Party spokesman Laurent Fabius and Sen. Bernard Parmentier.

As Mr. Mitterrand was appearing in court, a third illegal program was being broadcast, this time from Socialist Party offices in Caen.

Libyan Gives Up After Hijacking

NICOSIA, Aug. 24 (Reuters) — A Libyan gunman surrendered today after hijacking a Libyan airliner on a flight from Tripoli to Frankfurt with 69 persons on board, police said.

The 28-year-old hijacker, Mohammed Athmuna, handed an automatic pistol to police when he gave himself up at Larnaca airport and asked for political asylum. The 60 passengers and a crew of nine were unharmed.

At first Cypriot authorities refused to allow the plane to land, but they later agreed after the pilot assured them he would be stopping only to refuel. After 10 minutes the pilot radioed that the gunman wanted to surrender.

Cancer-Linked Pesticide Banned for Most U.S. Use

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 — Citing risks of cancer, the Environmental Protection Agency yesterday banned most uses of the pesticide chlorobenzilate which is used to control crop-damaging mites in cotton, fruit and citrus crops.

EPA Administrator Douglas Costle said the decision was based on a three-year study of the risks and benefits of the chemical. "Animal tests and exposure studies showed that the uncontrolled u the pesticide posed unacceptable risks of cancer and adverse tes lar effects in men," he said, statement accompanying his ru

Mr. Costle said that chlorobe late may still be used by c growers in California, Texas, F da and Arizona, if applicators protective clothing to shield t from the effects of the chemica if it is applied from tractors enclosed cabs.

The ban applies to other uses cluding cotton, apples, cher other fruits, certain nuts, trees ornamental plants, Mr. Costle sa

His decision puts into effe recommendation by an EPA administrative judge. The deci had been challenged by the E ronmental Defense Fund, which gued that there should be no ex tions to the prohibition. The f contended that it was improp denied a hearing on the issue.

Mr. Costle dismissed the eco group's appeal, adding that group could pursue a total through other legal channels.

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Cancer Agent Found in Wells In California

SACRAMENTO, Aug. 24 (UPI) — More than one-third of water wells tested in 24 California counties have been found to contain significant amounts of the cancer-causing pesticide DBCP, state officials report. Most of the contaminated wells were found in farming communities of the San Joaquin Valley.

A six-month study by the state Health Services Department showed 37 percent of 527 samples tested had traces of the agricultural pesticide, which was banned by the state in 1977. In 63 cases, or 12 percent, levels were higher than the department considers safe for drinking.

"The department regards this degree of DBCP contamination as a health hazard for residents of the affected communities in California," John Gaston, the department's chief sanitary engineer, said yesterday.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture and farming interests in California have been pressing to extend the use of DBCP, short for dibromochloropropane. The federal government, told by farmers that they risk annual losses of $400 million without DBPC, has allowed its use under strict guidelines.

Iran Forces Said to Retake Stronghold

(Continued from Page 1)

main Kurdish city in the troubled area.

The belt of cities and towns inhabited by the restive Kurds lies about 300 miles west of Tehran.

Kurdish rebels attacked an ambulance, killing three members of a medical team, and seized three army officers and their families in fighting near Saqqez today. The army men and their families later were reported freed.

In Tehran, a joint statement issued by the capital's doctors and nurses protested the execution of a doctor in Paveh and announced a mass sit-in at the Ministry of Health tomorrow.

Abol Qassem Rashvand-Sardari was among 40 persons executed so far in Paveh after last week's battle. The doctor was found guilty of stealing vital medicines and pulling plasma tubes on some of the wounded at the hospital.

In Tehran, in a speech to mark the end of the holy month of Ramadan, Ayatollah Mahmoud Taleghani, the normally moderate Teheran religious leader, cursed the KDP and branded its members as Communists. Using a Persian curse, he said: "Dust on their heads. The name of the KDP brings back very bad memories." He also said, "The revolution is an Islamic one, and everybody who chooses another path must be suppressed."

The Kurds claim the latest round of fighting was sparked by government forces inside the military compound when they fired round after round of mortar shells into inhabited areas of Saqqez. Most of the women and children fled the town yesterday for safety in nearby hills. The state radio accused the Kurds of attacking their own town.

It became apparent that concentrations of government troops poised more than 25 miles south of Saqqez were unable to break through the Kurdish defense perimeter encompassing roads, hills and rugged terrain.

Several thousand troops and revolutionary guards have been flown to Kurdistan to rout Kurds seeking autonomy for the western province. The underarmed Kurds have managed to keep them bottled up so far.

Refugees In Austria

(Continued from Page 1)

the Austrian army. After Aus was annexed to Nazi Germany 1938, the camp became a board school for young Austrian Nazis

After the war, the camp served barracks for Soviet occupat troops until 1955. Then, in 195 became a refugee center.

After clearing quarantine, refugees are free to leave the ca either for visits or to take jo Family heads who have no receive about $40 a week as poc money. Those with jobs must pa token $77 a month while at camp.

"Those who want to stay in A tria have no difficulty," Mr. Rad said. "All who want to stay stay. We would never send anyo back to where he came from."

Most, however, want to go to United States, Canada, Australia New Zealand. For them, the ca offers courses in English. It usua takes three to six months to get p mission to go to one of these co tries — "far too long for wishes," Mr. Radek said. "Th are too many bureaucratic pr lems involved."

One of the major problems, said, is the difficulty in find sponsors for the refugees.

A refugee from Uganda, one the thousands of Asian Ugand expelled from the country in 19 still has not found a sponsor. has been in the camp for se years, longer than any other re gee.

"I guess nobody wants him," Radek said.

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U.S. Prepared to Renew Arms Shipments to Iran

(Continued from Page 1)

by Iranian officials and have taken place in recent weeks, a Pentagon official said.

According to Mr. Reston, the Iranians have not indicated whether they want to buy American weaponry. "We believe that it is important for stability in the region and the preservation of civil order in Iran that the authority and effectiveness of the Bazargan government be strengthened," he said.

Interest in Oil

Under questioning, Mr. Reston conceded U.S. interest in maintaining Iranian oil shipments is a factor in administration policy. He could offer no assurances that American weapons would not be used against the Kurdish minority, which has revised its struggle for a homeland.

But Mr. Reston said that Mr. Bazargan has promised the Kurds greater autonomy. And, speaking for the administration, he took note of executions and heavy fighting in Kurdish regions and again stated U.S. opposition to "a lack of due process" in Iranian courts.

Mr. Reston said the United States regretted the use of excessive force by both the government and the Kurds.

Earlier in the week, the administration announced sale of $47 million worth of kerosene and diesel fuel to Iran as a humanitarian gesture.

Relations between the two countries are uncertain. The government in Tehran has refused for several months to accept an American ambassador.

Strong Earthquake Strikes Costa Rica

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Aug. 24 (UPI) — A strong earthquake jolted Costa Rica today, causing injuries and sending thousands of residents into the streets.

A Red Cross spokesman said 10 or 11 persons suffered major injuries in San Jose. There were no deaths and no reports of injuries or serious damage outside the capital. He said property damage in the capital was light. The quake measured 6.25 on the Richter scale.

Quake Jolts California

OAKLAND, California, Aug. 24 (UPI) — A small earthquake hit the Oakland area last night. There were no reports of damage or injuries.

Soviet Gold Coin Find

MOSCOW, Aug. 24 (Reuters) — A Ukrainian who found 85 gold coins while renovating a house has been sentenced to three years in a labor camp for failing to give them to the authorities, Tass reported today. He passed on the coins worth about $22,000 to a woman friend who tried to sell them, Tass said. She was sentenced to five years for speculation in gold.

Chinese Chief to France

PARIS, Aug. 24 (Reuters) — Chinese Communist Party Chairman Hua Guofeng will pay an official visit to France beginning Oct. 15, it was announced today.

Engine Blast Forces U.S. DC-10 to Land

GREAT FALLS, Mont., Aug. 24 (AP) — Authorities said today they had not determined what caused an engine explosion that forced a Northwest Airlines DC-10 to make an emergency landing with 167 passengers aboard. None of the passengers or crew members was injured.

A spokesman at the company's headquarters in Minneapolis said only that instruments had indicated the right wing engine was overheated, so the pilot shut the engine off and returned to Great Falls International Airport "without incident" last night. The flight, which originated at Newark, N.J., was bound for Spokane, Wash., Seattle and Portland, Ore., after stops in Billings, Mont., and Great Falls.

COMING IN SEPTEMBER

World Telecommunications

a special report by the International Herald Tribune

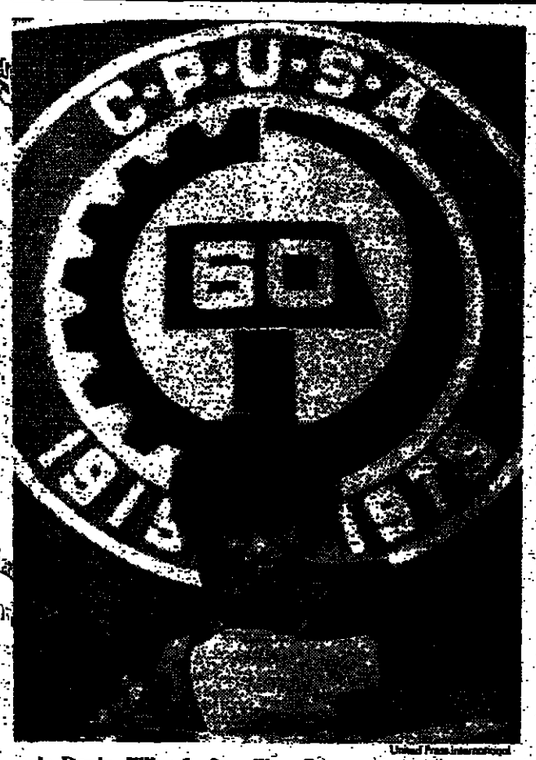
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United Press International

gela Davis, filling in for ailing Communist Party leader us Hall, leads triennial convention of the U.S. Communt Party in Detroit. More than 1,000 delegates, guests d Communist observers from 30 foreign nations assemd for the party's periodic fight for U.S. recognition.

.S. Communists Say Energy Crisis ue to 'Insane' Capitalistic System

ETROIT, Aug. 24 (AP) — It is not President Carter who is to me for inflation, economic woes and the energy crisis, but an sane" capitalistic system, according to leaders of the Communist ty USA.

n yesterday's opening of the party's 22d national meeting, a ty dignitary said Mr. Carter "should not be too hard on self."

When the President takes to the hills to hide, the storm warns must be taken seriously indeed by all of us," said a spokesman Gus Hall, the CPUSA's general-secretary, who is hospitalized r a back problem.

dr. Hall is expected to be the party's 1980 presidential candidate h black militant Angela Davis as his running-mate. A CPUSA kesman said nominations would be made after the convention, ch goes until Sunday. A thousand delegates are attending.

Michael Zagarell, an editor of the party's daily newspaper who vered Mr. Hall's opening address, said, "I think we can agree t it is not President Carter who is insane. The problem is that n you attempt to defend and prop up an insane system, it only ears as if you are crazy."

But Appeal Will Be Allowed

U.S. Judge Rejects Suit Against OPEC Nations

By Linda Deutsch

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 24 (AP) — A federal judge, rejecting a unique effort to stop oil-price fixing, has ruled that U.S. courts do not have jurisdiction over "sovereign nations" that export oil.

Judge Andrew Hauk said yesterday in U.S. District Court that he could not go forward with an antitrust suit filed against nations that belong to the Organization of Oil Exporting Countries because they are not subject to the U.S. Sherman Antitrust Act.

Judge Hauk said that each OPEC nation is entitled to protect its own natural resource — oil — for the benefit of its citizens through systems of taxation, royalties and buy-backs.

"The question is, do I have jurisdiction? The answer is that I do not," the judge said in a ruling that followed four days of testimony and legal arguments. The judge, however, did not dismiss the case in order to allow for appeals.

In his ruling, Judge Hauk said the answer to America's oil troubles rests with the executive and legislative branches of the U.S. government, not the judiciary.

Injunction Sought

The suit, filed last December by the 900,000-member International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, sought an injunction to block the cartel from fixing crude-oil prices.

OPEC quadrupled the world price of crude oil in 1973-74 and has raised prices more than 50 percent in the past year. Increases in the price OPEC nations charge for oil generally are reflected in the cost of petroleum products to the U.S. consumer.

Judge Hauk said that a decisive factor in his ruling was the plaintiffs' failure to prove that OPEC countries conducted business on U.S. soil.

"If the plaintiffs could show the sheikhs came over here for any other reason than to buy boutiques in Beverly Hills and go to the gambling tables of Las Vegas, I would be inclined to say it was an excellent suit," he declared.

Judge Hauk said he does not believe that the 13 nations of the OPEC cartel hold meetings solely "to fix prices to rip off the world."

Their gatherings, he said, are for discussion of taxes, royalties and buy-backs that will help each country to "preserve their natural resources."

"These are sovereign agreements to carry out sovereign acts to stabilize prices for their own sovereign benefit, not just for profit," said Judge Hauk.

Attorney James Davis said the union would appeal. "The machinists believe they are right and they want to go on," he said.

OPEC and its member nations were not represented in court during the hearings. At least four OPEC nations declared sovereign immunity in response to the suit, the State Department said.

The U.S. government did not enter the suit, but friend-of-the-court briefs supporting it were filed by 18 states.

Mr. Davis suggested Judge Hauk's ruling would encourage formation of more international cartels for control of precious minerals.

"Once you've established the idea that you can have a cartel internationally, you will have it with all minerals," he said.

Hours before he ruled, the judge praised the courage of the machinists' union for bringing the suit.

"They've at least brought to the attention of the American public the problem of this dangerous cartel [OPEC] and its involvement with double-digit inflation and other problems," Judge Hauk said.

"I hope the message will get through to Washington that the remedy lies there, not here," the judge said.

Tanzania Repairs Oil Line to Zambia

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, Aug. 24 (AP) — Vital oil supplies to landlocked Zambia resumed today after repairs to the damaged pipeline linking Dar es Salaam port and the Zambian copperbelt.

Tanzanian officials said a 12-meter (39 foot) section was replaced at Chalinze, 100 kilometers (62 miles) west of Dar es Salaam. Oil flow had been shut off since Monday after a stream of oil which had flowed 2 kilometers away from the point of the leak caught fire.



Keystone

Alexander Godunov

Restrictions of Art Cited By Bolshoi Star, Defector

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 — Alexander Godunov, the leading Bolshoi Ballet dancer who was granted asylum in the United States yesterday, defected from the Soviet Union because he felt "restrained in his artistic life," he has told U.S. officials. He also urged his wife to join him in exile.

Mr. Godunov, 30, who has been given asylum in the United States for at least a year, sent word to the press that he wanted to work with choreographers in the United States and that he was "looking forward to broadening my experience and working in new areas of dance."

Mr. Gudonov had been performing with his troupe at Lincoln's Center State Theater when he defected. He requested asylum in New York on Wednesday.

A State Department spokesman said that Mr. Godunov was staying with "private citizens" at an undisclosed location.

The dancer today appealed for his wife, Ludmila Vlasova, also a soloist with the Bolshoi, to join him in the United States.

Speaking through a New York lawyer, Mr. Godunov said that Soviet authorities wanted to speak to him and that he would meet them if his wife was allowed to attend the meeting.

"So far Soviet authorities have refused to let my wife (meet me). I want very much for my wife to stay with me here in the United States. I want to talk with her for I am certain she is not being permitted to know all the facts.

"The Soviet authorities are denying the opportunity of this meeting to both of us. I fear they will force her to leave the U.S. without my seeing her again."

His wife has not asked for asylum.

Mr. Godunov told U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service officials that he had decided to defect because he felt "restrained in his artistic life," the Service's district director for New York, George Vician, said.

Mr. Vician said that he granted Mr. Godunov's asylum request because the dancer would have faced prosecution as a would-be defector if he had been forced to return to the Soviet Union. "I think it was the right decision," he said.

Mr. Godunov's defection — the first by a member of his top-ranking, Moscow-based ballet company — startled the New York ballet world. Lucia Chase, the director of the American Ballet Theater, said through a spokesman: "We know he is a wonderful dancer with the superb Russian training, and I hope he will be happy in his decision."

Mr. Godunov, in his brief statement to the press, said that he had received permission from the U.S. government to stay in the United States to pursue his artistic career. No indication of where and with whom he will work was given.

In recent years, three leading dancers have defected from the Leningrad-based Kirov Ballet troupe — Rudolf Nureyev in 1961, Natalia Makarova in 1970 and Mikhail Baryshnikov in 1974.

No comment was forthcoming from other Bolshoi dancers — and calls to them, at their quarters in New York's Mayflower Hotel — were taken by a man, speaking only Russian, who did not act on requests made in English, to bring them to the telephone.

A statement on behalf of the ballet's management and other organizations involved in the tour was made by Lillian Libman, executive producer for Nederlander Producing Co. of America, the American producers of the tour.

Miss Libman's statement said:

"The administration of the Bolshoi Ballet, Columbia Artists Management and Nederlander Producing Co. of America have received word that Alexander Godunov, soloist with the Bolshoi Ballet, has officially applied for permission to remain in the United States. This information came as a total surprise to the administration of the Bolshoi Theater and to the American producers, all of whom express their great regret at the action taken by Mr. Godunov."

The Bolshoi dancers are to go on to Chicago and Los Angeles after New York, and no change in their plans was announced.

Mr. Vician said that he had no knowledge of Mr. Godunov's plans, and did not know whether Soviet officials had spoken to the dancer since he visited the Immigration Service offices on Wednesday to obtain an application form for his asylum request. Asked whether Mr. Godunov might face harassment from Soviet officials here, Mr. Vician said he did not know. An Immigration Service spokesman, Verne Jervis, said in Washington that any security arrangements for Mr. Godunov would be up to other government agencies.

Mr. Jervis said that Mr. Godunov, accompanied by persons unknown to Mr. Jervis, had simply walked into the Immigration Service office in New York and had obtained an application for asylum.

Mr. Jervis said that the bestowing of asylum was reviewable by the government after one year, and that it could be revoked before then. Mr. Godunov will be required to keep U.S. authorities informed of his address.

Decision Reversed Under Pressure

U.S. Nuclear Aide Delays Licensing of New Plants

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (NYT) — A senior official of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission yesterday reversed his decision to resume the process of licensing new reactors after it was sharply criticized by members of the presidential panel investigating the accident at the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant.

Harold Denton, director of the Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation, took the action after his proposal Wednesday was denounced as evidence that the NRC was "thumbing its nose" at the presidential commission and had adopted a "damm-the-torpedoes attitude" about the safety problems of nuclear regulation.

Mr. Denton, who had said that he hoped the NRC could approve the licenses of reactors in New Jersey and Virginia within the next month, told the presidential commission yesterday afternoon that he would not begin the approval process until the matter had been voted upon by the NRC members. He said that he had believed their approval was not necessary.

Because the staff of the NRC has been largely preoccupied with investigating the Three Mile Island accident, the worst in the history of nuclear power, there has been a *de facto* moratorium on the licensing of new reactors since March 28, when the accident began. The manufacturers of reactors and some utilities have become increasingly critical of this halt in licensing.

Implicit Statement

Members of the presidential commission investigating the accident, however, viewed Mr. Denton's plan to renew licensing as an implicit statement that all the problems of nuclear energy had now been solved and that the forthcoming reports by the president's panel and an independent investigation within the NRC were irrelevant.

"Instead of waiting for our report — which we expected to complete by our October 25 deadline — you are pushing ahead with business as usual," said Carolyne Lewis, one of the 12 panel members. "It kind of shows the NRC thumbing its nose at the commission."

A second member of the commission, Gov. Bruce Babbitt of Arizona, said he was "personally outraged by your damn-the-torpedoes attitude. Why are you insisting upon expanding what I think all commission members agree is a real live risk?"

Dr. Theodore Taylor, a third commissioner, said that by Mr. Denton's decision "we're telling the Swiss, the Russians, the Nigerians — we're telling the whole world — that light water reactors are safe. We had our accident, we've analyzed it, it's all over. I have not seen the basis for that conclusion."

Mr. Denton ran into the barrage of criticism on the last day of public hearings planned by the presidential commission.

The NRC official, who last March was dispatched to Pennsylvania to take over command of the federal experts trying to deal with the Three Mile Island accident, at first defended his decision to begin licensing as unimportant. He also contended that the licensing of the construction or operation of new reactors would not foreclose any recommendations made in the next few months by the presidential panel or the NRC's own investigation.

The presidential panel, however, rejected Mr. Denton's interpretation and decided to demand the presence of the five members of the NRC.

After a brief adjournment for lunch, Mr. Denton requested permission to return to the commission's witness stand. "In light of the policy questions raised this morning, I will defer any action on licensing until the commission has had a chance to consider the matter," Mr. Denton said.

Qadhafi Assails Carter on Jews

TRIPOLI, Libya, Aug. 24 (AP) — Col. Moamer Qadhafi, the leader of Libya, today assailed President Carter, saying that he was attempting to appease Jewish interests.

"You fear and glorify the Jews," Col. Qadhafi said in a message to Mr. Carter released by the Libyan news agency. "The Jews in the present era are not a people in order to establish a state . . . Jews are a people of various origins and nationalities living in various homelands as Americans, Russians, French and Arabs."

In his letter, Col. Qadhafi renewed his demand that Jews in Israel return to their "original countries" and that Israel be dismantled in favor of a "Democratic Palestinian State for Palestinian Arabs and Jews."

Trend Is Toward a Squeeze in Living Space

ıe Compact House: Will Southern California Cope?

By Ken Gepfert

ANGELES — Now that ans have learned to love — ast live with — the compact e they ready for the next ge, the compact house?

first, the home-building y's plan for Southern Cali looks like a blueprint for ptcy. It is preparing to roduce a product that most s would rather not build and uyers would rather not buy.

unless the industry is wrong, 10 years condominiums will ate residential tracts in rn California just as the ct car had taken over the s freeways.

word condominium is used describe any form of housned by the resident and ato another housing unit. The efinition is different: a unit the buyer solely owns only ce within the inside walls. In form of attached housing ned unit development — the may also own the land beis living space.)

as the boom persists, the Southern California lifestyle dergo fundamental changes. vill be the privacy and open of the fenced backyard. oo, will be the family swimool, the extra bedroom, the room, possibly the second m. And gone will be the ed symbol of the freewhbersymbol of the freewheeling — the two- and three-car

new suburb will demand a requiring satisfaction with and shared spaces.

ericans can't conceive of ning in 400 square feet [37.2 meters of floor space], but feet," predicted Sanford n, owner of a housing rm near San Diego.

hrinking will be gradual but umatic to Southern Californccustomed to today's new d homes, which average quare feet. The average size housing likely will be half re by the mid 1980s — and be sold in attached rather tached form.

g in closer quarters will save and perhaps prompt a reneighborliness, but it will pose growing hardships on families with children, and some think it could lead to an increase in anti-social behavior.

The effects will touch almost everyone. Those buying homes now — the largest group since the returning GIs hit the market in the late 1940s — will be the first to feel the impact.

Their children likely will spend their lives in a condominium. And, if an owner of single-family homes should move, the next home may well be a condo, too.

To assess the causes and implications of Southern California's movement toward condominium living, the Los Angeles Times interviewed more than 50 builders, industry analysts, sociologists and government officials.

Nearly all of those interviewed agreed that today's boom — unlike a short-lived spate of condominium construction in the early 1970s — represents the beginning of an irreversible trend that will reshape living patterns in Southern California.

The trend will thrive despite strong preferences for the single-family house by both home buyers and home builders, the survey suggests. It owes its strength to three basic causes:

The increasing cost of land; the threatened gasoline shortages and escalating prices of energy that cause builders and buyers to seek housing that offers shorter commuting distances and lower heating and air conditioning bills; and a more condominium-oriented marketplace that results from social trends such as the lower birthrate, higher divorce rate, longer life expectancies, increasing number of working women and growing affluence of the young.

Barry McComic, president of Avco Community Developers Inc., expects a generation-long transition toward condominiums because they are "basically contrary to the desires of the consumer."

The adjustment will be equally difficult for builders. Virtually all company presidents interviewed said they would much prefer to continue building single-family homes because they are simpler to build.

However, builders invariably agree that condominiums nevertheless will overtake the single-family structure and become Southern California's home of the future.

As Southern Californians move closer together, what changes can be expected? Builders and housing experts do not agree on all points, but their forecasts generally emphasize these themes:

- Condominium living will be a joy for those who hated the upkeep responsibilities that accompany traditional home ownership.
- Higher-density dwellings will increase interaction among neighbors. Several builders expressed hope that this interaction would encourage more neighborliness, but sociologists have not reached consensus.

Dr. Daniel Stokols, a social ecology professor at the University of California, Irvine, who studies the social effects of crowding, said the outcome of such research that finds high-density housing related to poor mental health and poor social relationships often depends on the "extremely important variable" of why the resident is living in high-density housing. "To the extent he is there by choice, he will be less negatively affected," Dr. Stokols said.

- More efficient use of space will become necessary. One room may have to serve as a combination den, library, guestroom and hobby room with foldout bed, as in many European apartments.
- Progressively smaller houses will accelerate the trend toward smaller families.

© Los Angeles Times

Carter Ends Trip, Calls It A 'Most Enjoyable Week'

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 24 (UPI) — President Carter and his family stepped off the Delta Queen today to the greetings of supporters and protesters, ending a Mississippi River vacation he called "the most remarkable and enjoyable week of our lives."

The weeklong, 659-mile riverboat cruise ended as it began, with thousands of Midwesterners flocking to the banks to see the president.

Since he began the cruise on Aug. 17 at St. Paul, Minn., Mr. Carter has gone ashore repeatedly to shake hands or stand on the catwalk to speak to people.

A 21-gun salute roared as the boat docked and Mayor James Conway welcomed the party.

Mr. Carter told the crowd, "This has been the most remarkable and enjoyable week of our lives. We hate to see the trip end." About 200 protesters opposed to the lifting of price control on oil chanted "Price control — Windfall, no" while he spoke.

On the energy crisis, the president said, "Now we have a serious threat to our country. We import half of the oil we use. It doesn't make it good for us or more enjoyable for us when we waste what we have. So I ask you to save energy."

"The windfall profits tax must be passed," he said over protesters' chants. "Who is going to get the tremendous profits? We can give it back to the American people for the transportation system. I ask you to do two things. One, save energy and, two, work with me and the Congress to overcome the oil lobby and pass the windfall profits tax. Will you help me?"

Mr. Carter left for Washington aboard Air Force One shortly after noon.

Throughout his voyage, he was asked questions about U.S. policy on Palestinian rights and about alleged confusion in the administration's Mideast policy.

Last night, Mr. Carter discussed Middle East issues and Palestinian rights with reporters aboard the Delta Queen, reiterating U.S. support of Egyptian-Israel efforts to bring peace to the area.

Although expressing surprise that Egypt rejected a "modest" U.S. proposal on Palestinian rights, Mr. Carter said, "We've put our eggs in the basket of a negotiated settlement that starts with the Israeli-Egyptian treaty."

A Cut Finger Is Blamed in Marines' Illness

SAN DIEGO, Aug. 24 (UPI) — An illness that affected 245 recruits at a U.S. Marine Corps recruit depot has been traced to a kitchen worker's finger, medical investigators say. The Marine Corps said that 36 recruits required hospitalization, but that the ailment was not serious.

Shortly after eating a ham dinner Aug. 13, the recruits fell ill of a staphylococcal infection.

Investigators yesterday said a mess hall worker, infected with the bacteria, cut his finger while opening the can of ham and handled the meat.

Captured Guerrilla Is Returned to Italy

ROME, Aug. 24 (Reuters) — Neo-Fascist guerrilla Franco Freda, captured last Monday in Costa Rica, arrived here today on board an Italian Air Force plane and was taken to prison.

Freda was sentenced in his absence to life imprisonment earlier this year for his part in a Milan bank bombing in 1969 in which 16 persons died. Police said he would be taken to the southern town of Catanzaro where his two-year trial ended in February, four months after he had escaped from house arrest.

ɔs Send Back zechoslovaks

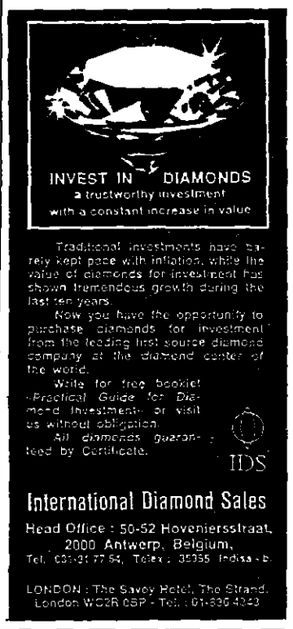
NA, Aug. 24 (Reuters) — zechoslovak human rights who entered Poland to hunger strike with Polish es have been sent back to lovakia, emigre sources today.

activists said yesterday three disappeared Monday Krakow and a place where d Polish supporters had an eight-day fast for world ights.

ources said the three were up by Polish authorities er their arrival in Poland, a day, and sent back to lovakia.

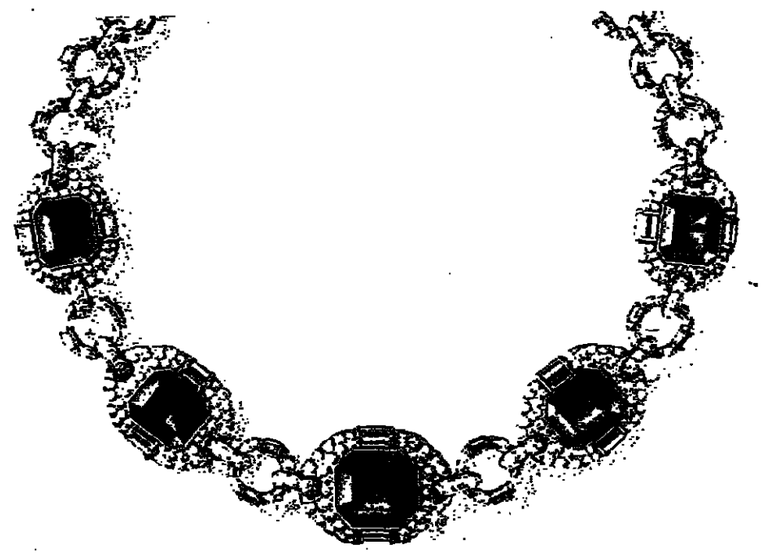
Cholera in Hong Kong

HONG KONG, Aug. 24 (UPI) — Health authorities declared Hong Kong a cholera-infected area today. Tests on a six-year-old boy, hospitalized Monday with severe diarrhea and vomiting, confirmed that he was suffering from cholera, an official said.



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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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Page 4 Saturday-Sunday, August 25-26, 1979

Pakistan's Race for the Bomb

American efforts to stop a nuclear arms race between Pakistan and India are getting nowhere fast. Four months after Washington cut off most aid, Pakistan is still constructing a plant to enrich uranium. Reports of work on a test site, if confirmed, would suggest that a first explosion could happen soon. India is threatening to build an atomic arsenal if Pakistan persists.

The dangers extend beyond South Asia. Pakistan has devised a clever end run around the world's non-proliferation barriers and other countries could do the same. The United States for years tried to stop French shipment to Pakistan of a plutonium reprocessing plant. But before the French decided not to ship it, Pakistan was secretly importing electrical and other supplies usable in a plant to enrich uranium. Other countries might take the same route.

What can be done? Washington has had trouble deciding. One choice advanced is to enlarge, instead of cutting off, conventional military aid. Another is to press for aid cutoffs by other nations and economic sanctions — although that might risk Pakistan's turning to Libya or other Arab nations for an "Islamic bomb."

There are also possible diplomatic initiatives. And while there are limits on what Washington can or should do (CIA sabotage has been ruled out) Pakistan cannot conclude that New Delhi will be so wise.

The first necessity, therefore, is to gain time. A Pakistani decision to test a nuclear device is supposedly being left to the civilian government elected next November. If Pakistan and India could be brought to agree before then to ban nuclear testing, time would be gained to negotiate more basic restraints.

That requires getting the next Indian government to reaffirm Prime Minister Desai's pledge not to repeat the 1974 test explosion that encouraged Pakistan's program.

Negotiations, meanwhile, among Americans, Russians and British for a comprehensive test ban need to be concluded. If the great powers restrain themselves, other near-nuclear nations could be urged to sign on. Thus Washington needs to reconsider its recent insistence on only a three-year moratorium when the Russians now accept five. Exceptions for "laboratory-size" nuclear tests could likewise undermine non-proliferation.

India needs to be pressed to open treaty negotiations on Pakistan's proposal for a nuclear-free zone in South Asia. President Carter is already required by law to cut off nuclear fuel for India's Tarapur power reactor in March unless New Delhi accepts the key safeguard that such a treaty would require — inspection of all its nuclear facilities.

India, so far, has insisted that China must make similar concessions. Perhaps India, like Japan, would accept other guarantees of its security than its own nuclear weapons.

Pakistan remains vulnerable, finally, to economic troubles. Without outside help, it will shortly default on servicing its $7 billion in foreign debt. Is a costly nuclear weapons program compatible with economic recovery? Obviously not — but Pakistan's creditors have yet to say so forcefully.

What's more, Pakistan owes most of its debt to the same Western countries that are the world's chief nuclear suppliers. Those countries should not delay linking their policies as lenders and as providers of atomic technology to the world. Better export controls can slow proliferation even if alone they cannot prevent it.

Only if Pakistan and India are actually stopped can other nations be dissuaded from going nuclear. That will not be easy. But it cannot be done at all unless the advanced nuclear states agree to take on the task.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Fatuity in New England

New England is reported to be outraged over the American sale of heating oil and kerosene to Iran. But President Carter is right — as matters of both energy policy and, to use an unfashionable term, public morality. In contrast, Rep. John J. Moakley, D-Mass., wants a law to prohibit sales of oil to Iran. A question for Moakley, and any other New Englanders who join him in this dangerous fatuity: Where do they think New England's oil comes from?

Not, certainly, from New England. You will recall the vehement battles that the New Englanders have fought through courtrooms and legislatures against refineries and offshore drilling. But in that respect the New Englanders aren't much different from the rest of the East Coast, including this area. Americans have come to think of the oil that they consume as theirs — by right of custom and convenience. It's a concept of property that grandly ignores the awkward fact that half of the country's oil supply comes from wells in other countries. Those countries, unfortunately but not unreasonably, have also come to think of the same oil as their own — and it is they, not Congressman Moakley, who will decide how much to produce and export.

Carter has approved a shipment of 2 million barrels of refined oil products, half of it kerosene and half of it home heating fuel. The Iranians, amidst all their crude oil, have a severe shortage of refined products because of the sabotage to the refineries at Abadan. This American shipment to Iran will represent less than one-tenth of the oil that Iran will ship to the United States in this month alone.

This country now gets around 25 million barrels of Iranian crude oil a month. Carter, acutely aware of the importance of a continuous flow of Iranian oil to American refineries, has taken this opportunity to demonstrate to the ayatollah's government that there are advantages in good relations with the United States. Would you not call that a sensible political gesture?

But there's more to it than politics. The outcry against this shipment illustrates a habit of mind that does Americans no credit. It seems to say that there's nothing wrong with Iranians running out of fuel to cook, if that's necessary to keep American tanks full. But, this unspoken argument goes, it would be intolerable to require Americans to cut back merely to keep Iranians fed and warm since, after all, Americans are a different class of people and used to finer things. It is not a line of reasoning that many Americans, when they stop to think about it, will want to support.

This shipment to Iran is more likely to increase the winter's fuel supplies in this country than to decrease them. More important, it recalls a better, and deeper, American tradition of sharing in the midst of shortage.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Stories of Irish-Americans

As a writer whose fiction was grounded in the life stories of the working-class Irish-Americans, James T. Farrell refused to dress up his work with either literary fashions or pretensions. It was as if the purity of his vocation had been linked early in his career to a driving commitment to a full description of the spiritual and emotional details of his characters. Anything less would be fakery. For Farrell, who died this week at 75, the false had no place in authentic fiction.

The results of this disciplined point of view poured forth in more than 50 books. This amazing output — Farrell wrote every day and believed that "every mood, every passing fancy, every trivial thought can have its meaning" for a true writer — began with the "Studs Lonigan" trilogy in the early 1930s.

Although Farrell never seemed to win the attention or acclaim that were given to one or another of his contemporaries — Steinbeck, Hemingway, Wolfe, Faulkner — his fiction had an innocence that came through in all of his prose. His style was the seeming absence of style. As one critic said: "Who is better — the slide-rule fictioneer of our day, who frequently refines his short story into a weary and well-tailored void, or Jim Farrell, who reaches out with a rough hand and comes up, quite often, with an authentic fistful of human truth?"

In the pursuit of that truth, Farrell was a delightfully charming man, with a fresh Irish gaiety that he took with him on his rounds on the lecture circuit, the Manhattan salons and saloons and his beloved baseball stadiums. He was as joyous in talking about the virtues of the Chicago White Sox as those of Tolstoy, being an ardent fan of both.

Farrell leaves a treasury of novels, essays, criticism, poems and interviews. As a writer, he had the simplest of credos: nothing human is unimportant. Few American writers have been as faithful to that vision, and fewer still for as long.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 25, 1904

ST.PETERSBURG — The ceremony of the christening of the newly born heir to the the throne was celebrated today by the Russian Court, which is admitted to be the most luxurious and gorgeous in the world. A golden state coach conveyed the Imperial infant to and from the Peterhof Palace Church, and there was an imposing procession of court officials. The Czarevich was carried to the baptismal font by the Princess Galitzin, and thrice immersed. An Imperial manifesto, published today, abolishes corporal punishment for peasants, as well as in the army and navy, and ordains that all political offenders shall be retried and dealt with leniently.

Fifty Years Ago

August 25, 1929

BERLIN — The bloody strife in the streets of St. Lorenzen, Austria, last Sunday, between Republican defense guards and the Heimwehr, which resulted in five deaths and some 200 wounded, caused as much consternation in Germany as in Austria. The imminence of civil war in Austria fills the minds of German statesmen with alarm. Such a conflict would ruin all hopes of the "Anschluss," or union of Austria and Germany. Germany's sympathies are enlisted on the side of the Socialist rulers in Vienna, while Italy's Fascist Government views with more than academic interest the endeavors of the peasants and landed gentry in Austria to establish a Fascist system there.



'Well, I've read all the Andy Young resignation stories, all the black reaction stories, all the Jewish reaction to black reaction stories, the in-depth analysis commentaries, the PLO comments on the Egyptian reaction. . . and I still haven't figured out who the underdog is.'

Carter Critics Rehash Ford's 1975 Clips

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — If you had a sense of deja vu while reading the news last week, there's a reason for it. The argument about whether the President should have been out giving whistle-stop speeches in the Middle West while American policy was being challenged in the Middle East is one we have heard before.

Maybe not in exactly the same terms, but close enough to suggest that someone has flipped the calendar backward exactly four years, and has written in Jimmy Carter's name where they previously had used Jerry Ford's.

Knowingly or not, President Carter has hit on exactly the same tactic his predecessor used in the late summer and fall of 1975 in an effort to bolster his own sagging political fortunes. And he is catching the same kind of hell for it that President Ford did.

Clips Gibe

All this past week, as I read of Carter plunging happily into crowds in the Mississippi River towns where the Delta Queen docked, and then saw the editorialists complaining that he should have been at his White House desk instead, I had a feeling I'd been through this before.

And, sure enough, the clips confirm that in this same month of 1975, Ford was moving through much the same territory addressing the American Legion in Minneapolis, visiting the Iowa state fair, dedicating a library in Pekin, Ill.

Just as there was not a canoeist on the Upper Mississippi who was safe from being accosted by the eager-to-press-the-flesh Carter, so in 1975 there was not a convention in America that was immune from being anesthetized by some of Ford's stem-winders.

The National Hardware Week convention heard him. So did the people trying to dedicate a hospital in Fort Smith, Ark. So did the National Federation of Republican Women and the National Association of Life Underwriters, and a score of similar groups.

Somewhere in this blur of stops, William V. Shannon of The New York Times wrote a barbed column decrying "a week of aimless wandering through the Middle and Far West, a week of unnecessary inspecting, dedicating, speechifying. Mr. Ford's big discovery in this year," Shannon said, "is that if he gets away from his desk often enough, the presidency is not too hard a job."

Rereading those words, the thought crossed my mind that my friend Shannon is now comfortably ensconced as the American ambassador to Ireland, thanks to Jimmy Carter. If I could just unleash equally heavy ammunition against the junketing Cater, who knows, maybe his successor would send me to Tobago or Sierra Leone.

Tempting as that is, I just can't bring myself to dump on the Carter cruise. What I can say is that I think it's motivated by the same conceit that gripped Jerry Ford four years ago and that it is likely to be just as futile for Carter as it was for Ford.

It was Ford's notion that by getting out around the country and receiving the cheers of the multitudes, he would not only lift his own spirits from their Washington summer doldrums, but persuade his potential challenger, Ronald Reagan, that he better not try to unseat him.

Ford kept going to California to show Reagan how popular he was, even though mindless ladies kept shooting guns at him out there. But, for one reason or another, Reagan wasn't bluffed, and Ford had to fight like the dickens for renomination.

Carter is out running around for much the same reason. He believes — I am told on good authority — that the next 60 to 90 days are crucial for his 1980 plans. That can only mean that he hopes to show enough support from the public and the political leaders of his own party in that period of time to dissuade Sen. Edward Kennedy from running against him.

This is a perfectly fine objective, and one eminently worth seeking, for as Ford can testify, it's tough to win an election after fighting a popular figure in your own party for the better part of a year.

Crabby Writers

The trouble is one of perceptions. While Presidents count the handshakes in friendly crowds, their prospective rivals keep their eyes on the polls. History has yet to record an instance of someone eager for the presidency being cooled off by seeing television news clips of someone else on a handshaking tour.

The other problem is that while the President is out showing his political muscle to an unimpressed rival, those crabby columnists and editorial writers will always say he's neglecting his job. Personally, I can't convince myself that Andy Young or Menachem Begin would have been pussycats if Carter had just stayed home. But there's no telling an editorial writer that.

So this President, like the last, will probably be driven off the campaign trail he loves so well and back into the White House.

While going through the clips, I came across a story by The Washington Post's Lou Cannon, reporting that, "President Ford's advisers have agreed he should counter Ronald Reagan's forthcoming challenge by spending more time 'being presidential' and less time on the road."

The date of that story was Nov. 19, 1975. In three months, I expect, you can read the same thing about Carter's advisers.

1979, The Washington Post.

What Price Power?

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK — In office, Henry Kissinger complained of the difficulty of making foreign policy in a government subject to legal and political constraints on its authority. He fiercely resisted when Congress tried to limit what he and the president could do — grant preferred trade terms to the Soviet Union, for example, or bomb Cambodia, or wage covert war in Africa.

This summer, in making increasingly sharp attacks on Carter administration policy, the former secretary of state has seemed to forget his old concern. Indeed, he has strikingly encouraged further congressional forays into the foreign-affairs power of the executive.

In his testimony on the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty Kissinger suggested two novel incursions into executive authority. The first was his proposal that the Senate refuse even to consider the treaty unless and until President Carter committed himself to a firm, five-year program of large increases in the defense budget.

Whether we need higher arms spending is a matter of legitimate debate. But to fix the targets five years ahead is a radical notion that would deprive two successive administrations of basic discretion in security policy. It would offend the spirit of the Constitution, whose drafters so feared long-term commitments to armies that they specifically forbade military appropriations "for a longer term than two years."

Report Card

Then there was Kissinger's proposal to link future SALT talks to the Senate's view of Soviet behavior. He wanted to make the president send a report card to the Senate annually on the Russians' conduct in the world. Then, every two years, the Senate would vote on whether they were behaving themselves and, if not, whether to call off the strategic arms talks.

It is not hard to imagine what Kissinger would have said, in office, about such an outlandish proposition: "No serious government could conduct negotiations under such conditions. . ." Moreover, he would have resisted any mechanical linkage between the question of nuclear restraint and other, less fundamental problems.

In 1976, for instance, Kissinger was furious at the Soviet role in Angola. (His anger was no doubt intensified by demonstrated folly of his own Angolan policy, which had first relied on continuing Portuguese colonial power and then accepted intervention by South Africa.) Nevertheless, he went ahead with negotiations on the first SALT agreement. He said at the time that, notwithstanding Soviet behavior in Angola, "the basic necessities of preserving peace in the nuclear age and of regulating the relationship between the super powers remain."

Kissinger also spoke out provocatively this summer on Rhodesia. In an interview with Stephen S. Rosenfeld of The Washington Post he was far more rigid on that subject than Mrs. Margaret Thatcher. If his views had influenced Congress, he would seriously have damaged the administration's ability to cooperate with the new British Conservative government on an issue vital to it.

He said "the White House" had attacked the new Rhodesian constitution as undemocratic because of its "provisions for protecting the [white] minority." Any constitutional guarantees give "disproportionate power" to minorities, Kissinger said; the same charge "could also be made against our Constitution."

'Clearly Wrong'

But the issue in Rhodesia is not individual rights guarantees of the kind that protect racial and other minorities in the United States. Rhodesian whites, who are only 3 percent of the population, are given total control of the army, police, civil service and courts — and can block constitutional amendments. An American constitution giving such power to a tiny minority could not conceivably have been accepted in 1787 or any other time.

Margaret Thatcher understood all that. She said it was "clearly wrong" that Rhodesia's whites should control government appointments and constitutional change. On that basis she hammered out a promising new Commonwealth plan for peace in Rhodesia that Kissinger would have made impossible.

Why has Kissinger spoken this summer with such disregard for the executive authority that he once cherished? In part we may be seeing real views, intensely conservative on such matters as African policy, that he moderated when in office. But more plainly he is maneuvering for future power. He sees public opinion turning more critical of the Soviet Union. He sees the Senate leaning toward a link between SALT and higher defense spending. He wants to be on the winning side.

None of this, it should be said, seems to affect his hold on the Washington press. Few even blinked at the assaults on presidential responsibility in his strategic arms testimony. And when he criticized U.S. policy on Rhodesia, drawing the absurd analogy between the Rhodesian and American constitutions, the interviewer was so impressed that he asked: "Cyrus Vance is a good lawyer. How does he make this kind of mistake?"

"I would like to express my very high regard for Cyrus Vance," Kissinger said.

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Letters

Doublethink

Mr. Fairlie's championing of untruth — "An Ambassador Must Be Free to Lie" — (IHT, Aug. 21) is as specious as an argument as it is untenable as a moral precept.

An ambassador may well be "an honest man sent abroad to lie" (as the bon mot has it); but he certainly ought not to lie at home and to his President, government and people who made him their spokesman.

In the given case the ambassador — however laudable or otherwise his motivation — did not lie to protect his national or even partisan interest, it would appear, but rather to conceal his having acted contrary to the instructions of the government for "people" as Mr. Fairlie has it) that he swore to serve. In other democracies, as exemplified by the case of Mr. Profumo in Britain, untruths told to government disqualify the guilty party from public trust and, rightly, from office.

To suggest, moreover, as Mr. Fairlie recommends, that the president "should have. . . told the State Department to lie" elevates duplicity to a public guideline scarcely in accord with the U.S. Constitution and tradition. Contemporary morality in public or private matters may well have slipped, but it has not reached such debased levels; nor has it shown general willingness to adopt "doublethink" and "doublespeak" as Mr. Fairlie appears to advocate.

H. KRAUS-McCRACKEN.
Fribourg, Switzerland.

Finn Again

Your article on Finland (IHT, Aug. 18-19) issue was done very well. I appreciate articles on Finland, especially since many Americans do not even know where Finland is. I spoke at a church in Indiana last July, and only one or two people knew where Finland was located. I would like to see you do a story on the Finnish Educational System also.

Currently a Soviet-style education system is being forced upon the country. Private schools are being forced to close, as the state school system tightens its grip on education of the young. Efforts are being made to "rewrite" Finnish history, especially that of the Winter War. Much is being done to make the rights of parents secondary to the rights of the state. Does this sound bourgeois? I could care less. As a Finnish pastor once told me, "When the state can conceive and bare children, then the state has the right to determine the child's upbringing."

LARRY L. ROBINSON.
Lappeenranta, Finland.

Young in 1980

So, they have finally "resigned" Andrew Young! It was only a matter of time.

Why does Mr. Young get sacked for doing something once that it has been admitted that the U.S. ambassador to Austria has done three times! Are there different roles for different Americans — depending on their color?

Andrew Young for Man of the Year and since America seems to be strapped for a suitable presidential candidate — for president, too.

LAZLORYA GAUTHIER.
Casablanca.

Previously Unknown Grievance

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — The W Council of Churches, a portedly religious and relevant political organization, is famous both the intensity and selectivity its indignation. It is quite pol dealing with Communist go ments, but catalogues 116 var of "repression" in Latin Ame including a form of "cul repression" described thusly:

"Distraction of public op by means of football, sports ev etc. to inhibit attention to the problems of the community."

This calls to mind the Irish tician who, in 1826, assured v he would tell them of grievances "which they had ously known nothing about." pare the WCC's concern a repressive football with this ful assessment, in a WCC ment, of the Soviet Union:

"From the day of its incep the Soviet state has attached importance to the question of ical rights. . . [which are] gu teed by the right to vote and right to stand for election."

Counterattack

Recently the WCC has from vapidness to viciousness, sidizing terrorist organizat such as the one that killed 35 n bers of missionary families in desia. Fortunately, a counterat against the WCC has begun.

Ernest Lefever of Georget University has written a histor the WCC's slide into leftist ext ism. And Edward Norman, dea Peterhouse and lecturer in his at Cambridge University, "Christianity and the W Order" (Oxford University Pr has dissected the theology that derlies the politicization of relig

Norman says "modern Ch leaders are all tolerance whe comes to departures from tradi al religious doctrine." But thei ferocious when it comes to de tures from the orthodoxy of thi on political questions.

Today's controversy is not al "quietism" versus "activism". Christian life. It is not al whether Christians may be po cally active, or whether their should inform their actions. course they may; of course should. But Christians have ide fied, in good faith, with a wide ety of regimes and causes.

Christ was, to say no more, patient with this world, and urged his followers to have provisional attachment to any of it, including any regime or sc system.

But this does not mean Christianity is "inherently" rev tionary, or that Christians can ually undertake or underw upheavals.

Revolutionaries usually inves politics a kind of expectation Christians consider not just un istic but unseemly, even impi The first Christian insisted there were things his followers u render unto Caesar. And when ter enjoined the faithful to "f God, honor the king," the king well to remember, was Nero.

A permanent purpose of Ch tianity is to place spiritual dista between its adherents and the ture of the day, any day. As N man warns, if the content of Ch tianity "is drained away into great pool of secular idealist Christianity may "identify itself closely with secular ideas that fate will be inseparable fr theirs."

Trendy Cleric

That is dangerous because " orthodoxies of thought will Western liberalism now rise decline with remarkable rapidi dragging the perpetual reinterpre tion of the content of Christian along with them."

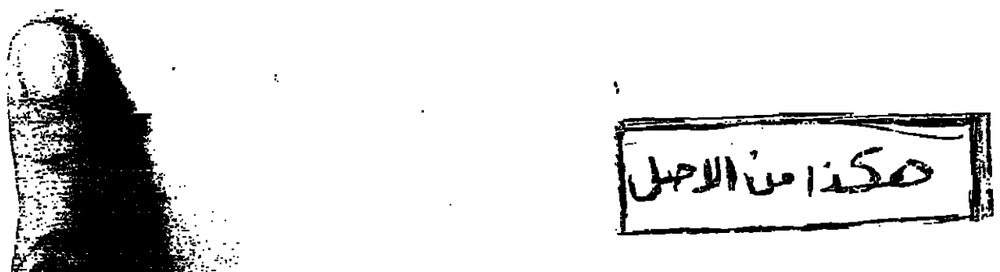
Today a Christian figure famil in fact and satire is the Trend Cleric who will let no "progressiv parade pass unjoined. There many clergymen for whom theol ical interests are peripheral and p litical interests are central, or w insist that politics "really" is the ogy carried on by other means means more "appropriate" to t times.

The WCC is dominated by t guely religious but intensely poli cal intellectuals who are remo from real political experience. R garding various theories of "soci redemption," and especially regar ing Marxism, Christianity of t WCC's sort has, as Norman say "an extraordinary propensity to r gard its own replacements with b nign approval."

Because it once was recklessly a tacked by the likes of Joe McCa thy, the WCC has enjoyed a kind "innocence by association," i association, that is, with McCa thy's innocent victims. The WC may once have been innocent o wrongdoing. It is no longer.

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...ies Recalled

...iss Are Said to Deprive ...reigners of Due Rights

By Iain Guest

...VA (IHT) — Switzerland's ...oreign workers, who suffer ... of Europe's harshest im... policies, have a wide ...unexercised rights from in...al treaties which date back ... World War I and have ...en voided, according to a ...mitted to the Swiss Parlia...

...udy goes on to claim that ...s' trials and tribulations — ...clude almost certain expul... *times of recession* — *have* ...basis and are the result of ...ative decisions which can... ...uld be appealed in the ...

...udy has been sent to a spe...nan commission of the ...of States, the upper house ...ament, which finished ...arings on a proposed *new* ...reign workers on Aug. 17. ...*repared* by Anton Keller, ...t-employed researcher of...ulted by members of Par... He describes his findings ...nbshell" in the current po...nate of Switzerland. ...conomic welfare is vitally ...by our ability to regulate ...of migrants; but at the ...e, as a small country, our ...e of survival is to abide ...isly by our international ...is," he says.

Same Rights

...land has signed a total of ...rocal "friendship, com... residence" treaties, first *United States* (1850), *Brit...*) and Italy (1868). Sixteen ...eaties were signed before ...ar I. They allow foreigners ...he same rights as citizens ...y, unhindered entry and ... and freedom to choose ...and work and also to buy ...e. All this contrasts dra... *with the restrictions* ...posed on migrant workers ...land.

...ly treaties made no refer...uture changes in national ...n as immigration policies ...e the 14 other treaties ...er World War I. The *lat...* Bulgaria, in 1964.

...ing to Mr. Keller, only ...e old treaties — the one ... — has been superseded, ...treaty in 1964. And only ...th the Soviet Union — has ...gated. "Otherwise, *all are* ...d indeed have been reaf... subsequent Swiss laws. ...l policy toward migrants ...ult of interpretations by ...administration, and collu... administrations of other ... he says.

...ly treaties were signed in ... when Switzerland, like ...ntries, encouraged free... ...ovement. In 1850, only 3 ...f the population was for... By 1914 the figure had ...4 percent, and was as high ...cent to 50 percent in bor... *like Geneva and Lugano.*

Development Role

...immigrants played a key ...ransforming Switzerland ...gricultural to an industri... " says Mr. Keller. "We ...at deal to their enterprise ...work."

...er World War I, Switzer... ...ped down amid fears of ...g the boat," particularly ...nset of the depression. In ...decision was taken to reg... influx of foreigners. A ...set up the various categor...k, and hence of permits. ... worker who crosses the ...ach day (*frontalier*), and short-term contracts of ...o years. A subsequent re... ...ded the seasonal worker ...r), hired for nine months

The 1931 law remains in force. Last year 84,200 *frontaliers*, 74,000 *saisonniers*, and 121,400 workers on short-term contracts were employed in Switzerland. Most came from Italy (109,300), Spain (49,500), Yugoslavia (42,000), France (38,000) and West Germany (25,900). Migrants must spend ten continuous years — five in the case of France, Holland, Belgium and Denmark — in the same job and the same canton before being free to choose work and get a residence permit. There are currently 340,000 foreign workers with residence permits.

In addition, while migrants in Switzerland make social security payments, in many instances they are not entitled to collect benefits in the event of unemployment or accident.

Recession Softened

The vulnerability of foreign workers on short-term contracts enabled the Swiss authorities to attenuate the damage of the 1974-1975 recession by simply not renewing work permits. Since the early 1970s, 300,000 jobs have been lost, but almost all belonged to migrants. In 1974 only 12,000 Swiss in a work force of 3 million were unemployed. Inflation has been below 1 percent a year, and Switzerland recently overtook Kuwait as the world's most affluent state, with a per-capita income of $13,853.

Sensitive to the charge that it has "exported" inflation and unemployment, the Swiss government last year proposed a law to strengthen the legal rights of foreigners. But leftist critics, particularly from Geneva, attacked the draft because it retains the category of the seasonal worker, together with a prohibition against bringing in dependents.

According to Mr. Keller, such treatment of citizens from countries covered by the earlier treaties is illegal. However rigorous the Swiss laws, he says, they have all referred to the existing obligations under the treaties.

Switzerland's actual policy towards foreigners, irrespective of their nationality, is based on a series of bilateral administrative agreements which drastically curb the right to entry and residence: first with Italy (1934), the Netherlands (1935), Belgium (1935), France (1946), West Germany (1953) and Denmark (1962).

Mr. Keller points out that the French agreement of 1946 states that the old treaty of 1882 is not to be affected, thus underlining its validity. He asserts that the fact that these agreements have been kept secret is an admission of guilt. Others, while accepting that the old treaties remain in force, maintain that the administrative arrangements, together with court decisions and immigration laws — which have been introduced in most Western countries — have decisively changed their scope.

In particular, the Swiss Supreme Court in Lausanne upheld administrative decisions in the early 1970s against an Austrian who had been forbidden to purchase real estate in the canton of Ticino, and a French migrant worker disabled in a work accident in Basel who was refused compensation.

"Subsequent practice can interpret and change the original wording, which in the case of these treaties was left vague," says Walter Stoffel, a Zurich lawyer whose doctoral thesis was on the subject. "This is a recognized principle in international law."

Officials in the administration in Bern say that the treaties no longer apply to rights of entry or residence, but that they are still valid for foreigners who have already gained the right to residence. "Their equal treatment is guaranteed by the treaties — and don't forget that they make up 70 percent of the foreigners in the country," says Walter Vuethrich, head of the legal office in the Immigration Department in Bern.

Mr. Keller challenges this interpretation, because the draft of the new law before Parliament pointedly refers to the rights of entry embodied in the old treaties. "We are going around in circles. The treaties are invoked at every turn, but we're also told they don't apply when it suits the administrators. It is time this was challenged."

Referendum Prospect

The first reaction of the parliamentary commission to Mr. Keller's study has been cautious. Dr. Raymond Broger, a councillor from the canton of Appenzell who chaired the commission, said the proposed law is concerned with foreigners already in Switzerland, not international questions. He did, however, express the hope that ambiguities in the treaties would be clarified in the debate surrounding the new law. "I would like one clear interpretation to emerge," he said.

When the lower house of Parliament has prepared its own version, the two drafts of the law will be merged. The final draft could be put to a national referendum if enough signatures are raised to challenge it. If not, it becomes law — although probably not before 1981.

The councillor's caution is due to the fact that foreigners are a politically explosive issue in Switzerland. In 1970, a proposal by the extreme rightist National Action Party to restrict the number of foreigners in the country to 10 percent of the population almost succeeded in a referendum. This was followed by two similar proposals, the last in 1977, which tapped a deep vein of xenophobia.

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PARIS SHOPPING FORUM — This underground commercial "forum" is the latest of a number of structures being built on the site of Les Halles, which until 1969 was the central market of Paris. Shopping area will open Sept. 4.

Obituaries

Henry J. Tasca, U.S. Ex-Envoy to Greece, Morocco

PARIS, Aug. 24 (IHT) — Word was received here last night of the *death of Henry J. Tasca, 66, a former* U.S. ambassador to Morocco and Greece.

Mr. Tasca was killed in an auto accident near Lausanne, Switzerland, Wednesday night, one day before his 67th birthday, friends of the family said. Mr. Tasca's 15-year-old son, John Julius, was injured in the accident. His survivors include his wife, Natalina, and three other children.

Mr. Tasca was born in Providence, R.I., on Aug. 23, 1912. He was graduated from Temple University in 1933 and earned a *master's degree and a doctorate* at the University of Pennsylvania in 1934 and 1937, respectively. He subsequently continued his studies at the Brookings Institute and the London School of Economics.

He began his government career as an economic analyst with the Division of Trade Agreements of the Department of State in 1937 and 1938. Between then and 1951-52, when he worked with NATO, he served in a variety of posts dealing with economic matters. He was the alternate U.S. executive director of the International Monetary Fund *in 1948 and 1949.*

His nominations to ambassadorial posts were also preceded by service in Washington as a deputy assistant secretary for African affairs; in Bonn as a minister for economic affairs, and in Rome as a director of the Foreign Operations Administration.

He served as ambassador to Morocco as the nominee of President Lyndon B. Johnson from 1965 to 1969.

Mr. Tasca became ambassador to Greece in 1970 and served until 1974, when he was recalled to Washington after the civilian government took power in July of that year.

Embassy staff members and CIA representatives who were close to Mr. Tasca during that time were said to have viewed his removal as an attempt to shift the blame for a deterioration in U.S.-Greek relations *from Washington to someone* in the field. Mr. Tasca retired early in 1975.

Since his retirement from government service he had been working as a business representative in Rome.



Henry J. Tasca

had lived in Sarasota since 1966. He was at one time married to entertainer Gyspy Rose Lee.

He was known for his paintings and was also active in acting, set design, mural painting, interior design and jewelry making. His paintings hang in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, the Art Institute of Chicago as well as in many private collections.

In 1972, Time Magazine displayed a series of color photographs of Mr. deDiego's series entitled "The Armada." He once served as a color consultant to Paramount Pictures and he appeared with Yul Brynner in the movie "The Buccaneers."

began in 1913 with the Famous Lasky Players in Los Angeles. He was a film editor and director for six studios, including 20th Century-Fox and Samuel Goldwyn.

He worked on such films as "Wedding Night," "The Big Broadcast of 1937," "The Glass Key," "Along Came Jones," "Tokyo Joe," "Journey Into Light," "Beachhead," "I Died a Thousand *Deaths*" and "The Burning Hills."

He won several awards for his work, including the National Farmers Union's 1968 award for outstanding service to American agriculture. He won a similar honor from the Midcontinent Farmers Association in 1966 and the J.S. Russell Memorial Award of the National Farm Editors Association in 1963.

Julio deDiego

SARASOTA, Fla., Aug. 24 (AP) — Artist Julio deDiego, 79, died Wednesday after a long battle with cancer.

Mr. deDiego, a native of Spain,

Hendrik Beernink

THE HAGUE, Aug. 24 (Reuters) — Former Dutch Interior Minister Hendrik Beernink, 69, died in The Hague suburb of Rijswijk Wednesday.

He was minister from 1967 until 1971 and was responsible for the abolition of compulsory voting in the Netherlands. Since retiring from politics three years ago, he had been chairman of the council which supervises national elections.

Stuart Raymond Heisler

OCEANSIDE, Calif., Aug. 24 (UPI) — A private funeral was held today at the Eternal Hills Mortuary for Stuart Raymond Heisler, 82, a Hollywood movie director in the 1920s and 1930s, who died Tuesday.

Mr. Heisler directed such stars as Humphrey Bogart, Bette Davis and Bing Crosby during a career that

Harry W. Colmery Sr.

HOUSTON, Aug. 24 (UPI) — Harry W. Colmery Sr., 89, a former national commander of the American Legion who helped in writing the GI Bill, died yesterday. Mr. Colmery, a Topeka, Kan., lawyer, was in Houston for the legion's national convention. He was the group's commander in 1936-37.

Ovid A. Martin

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP) — Ovid A. Martin, 75, who as the Associated Press' farm writer chronicled three decades of change in American agriculture before a stroke forced his retirement in 1969, died today at his home in nearby McLean, Va.

His stories spanned the administrations of six secretaries of agriculture, from Henry Wallace to Orville Freeman.

Change of Pope Improves Flow of Money to Vatican

By Edward Magri

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 24 (AP) — The popularity of Pope John Paul II around the world is proving an asset for the Vatican's finances, church sources say. Roman Catholics on all continents have responded to the Polish pope with increased contributions to church collections.

The sources said this reversed the trend under the 15-year papacy of the late Pope Paul VI, when the "Peter's Pence," or voluntary donations by Catholics to the Holy See, thinned considerably.

Pope Paul VI drew from Peter's Pence to balance the Vatican's books. The finances of the Holy See have often been described as running in the red, despite considerable investments. Shrinking contributions led Pope Paul repeatedly to order personnel cuts and revision of the budgets of Vatican departments.

"We are poor," Pope Paul told the priests of Rome in 1975, urging them to try to make the Rome diocese financially independent of the Vatican.

The Vatican budget is a closely guarded secret. Deficits as high as $13 million were reported in the 1970s. An Italian magazine reported recently that Pope John Paul planned to make the budget figures public, but Vatican officials said they have no knowledge of such a policy change. They report, however, that bishops and cardinals have often urged publication of the figures.

Peter's Pence rose to more than $12 million a year under Pope John XXIII, said Giovanni Cereti, an Italian priest and scholar. At one time under Pope Paul it dropped to less than $4 million, he said. An upward trend is believed to have started toward the end of Pope Paul's reign, with contributions reaching $9 million or more last year.

A source said contributions are becoming so generous that by the end of the year the total might return to the level under Pope John XXIII, who reigned from 1958 to 1963.

It is believed that financial problems were among the reasons why Pope Paul reduced his international travels in 1970. So the new financial inflow is thought to be relevant to Pope John Paul's travel plans.

He has already been to Mexico and Poland. His coming trip, to Ireland and the United States in late September and early October, will be his third outside Italy in his first papal year. He is known to be considering invitations to France, Austria, Brazil, Argentina and the Philippines.

DEATH NOTICE

Guinness Richard Sim the. Peacefully at Lodge Park, Straffan on Wednesday 22nd August 1979 in his 92nd year. Funeral at Straffan Parish Church on Saturday 25th August at 3 p.m. Burial (family) Oughterard County Kildare, Republic of Ireland Immediately after the Service. Garden flowers only.

Sen. Jackson Reports

Chinese Leaders Prod U.S. On Trade, Discuss Oil Find

By John Roderick

PEKING, Aug. 24 (AP) — Chinese leaders are unhappy over the delay in U.S. approval of the U.S.-Chinese trade agreement signed earlier this year, Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., said today.

He also reported a Chinese oil find, for which he said Peking has high hopes. He evoked a prospect of Chinese oil exports to the United States in the next decade.

Winding up a series of talks with Chinese leaders, Sen. Jackson suggested that Vice President Mondale, who flew from Washington for China today, should try to reassure Chinese leaders that the trade agreement will be presented to the Senate for ratification without delay.

The agreement would give China most-favored-nation trading status with the United States, thus cutting U.S. tariffs on imports from China.

Sen. Jackson — who led the drive that denied Moscow most-favored status to protest restrictions on the emigration of Soviet Jews — said the Carter administration was holding up the trade pact with China until it can convince Congress to give the Russians the same trade status.

After talks today with Premier Hua Guofeng and a meeting yesterday with Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping, Sen. Jackson said he felt a period of disillusionment had set in among Chinese leaders after the high hopes sparked by the normalization of U.S.-Chinese relations in January. "I detected a general feeling in the leadership of a state of unhappiness," he said at a news conference.

He said he believed the Chinese were justified in their feeling, but he did not think they planned to do anything about it now. "The Chinese do not talk in retaliatory terms. They are a patient people. They clearly are looking down the long road," he said.

Sen. Jackson described China as a potential supplier of natural resources, including oil, for the United States. He said he had been told that the Chinese this summer discovered a potentially rich source of high-quality oil, free of sulfur impurities, off Hainan island. The Chinese have high hopes for the new find, he said.

He said Chinese output currently averaged 2 million barrels of crude a day, compared to 8.4 million in the United States. He estimated that China has reserves of 100 billion barrels, compared to proven U.S. reserves of 30 billion barrels. However, he said it was unlikely China would begin significant exports until 1985.

13 U.S. Airlines Given Right to Expand Routes

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP) — The Civil Aeronautic Board yesterday awarded 13 U.S. airlines the authority to fly from 21 American cities to Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

President Carter has the final say over the action because international routes are involved. Applications from Aeroamerica and New ONA Inc. to fly to the three European countries were deferred. Action was put off for three weeks on service to the countries from Boston pending resolution of a dispute over an environmental impact statement.

Here is a list of the CAB action:

American Airlines: From Los Angeles, San Francisco, Dallas-Fort Worth, Chicago, New York and Newark.

Braniff Airways: From Dallas-Fort Worth and Houston.

Eastern Airlines: From Atlanta, New York and Newark.

Evergreen International Airlines: From Los Angeles, Las Vegas, Phoenix, Miami-Fort Lauderdale, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Washington, D.C., and San Juan, Puerto Rico.

National Airlines: From Miami, Washington-Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Newark and San Juan.

Northwest Airlines: From Los Angeles, Seattle, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Chicago, Detroit, Washington-Baltimore, New York and Newark.

Trans International Airlines: From San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, Los Angeles, Las Vegas, Dallas-Fort Worth, San Juan, Miami-Fort Lauderdale, Atlanta, Chicago, Detroit, Washington-Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Newark.

Trans World Airlines: From St. Louis, Pittsburgh, New York and Newark.

Western Airlines: From Honolulu, Anchorage, San Francisco and Minneapolis-St. Paul.

Capitol International: From Los Angeles-Ontario-Long Beach, San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, Dallas-Fort Worth, Atlanta, Chicago, Detroit, Washington-Baltimore, New York and Newark.

DHL Airways: From Houston, New York and Newark.

Seaboard World Airlines: From Los Angeles, San Francisco, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Dallas-Fort Worth, Houston, Atlanta, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Washington-Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

World Airways: From Los Angeles-Ontario-Long Beach, Oakland, Chicago, Detroit, Baltimore and Newark.

Afghan Rebels Claim To Kill 900 Troops

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Aug. 24 (AP) — Afghan rebels claim killing 900 government troops in fighting from Aug. 10 to 14, the news agency Pakistan Press International reported today.

Rebel sources accused the Afghan air force of bombing homes and mosques. They sain administration in southern Afghanistan headed by Gulbadan Hekmatyar, identified only as an engineer.

Paraguay Group Attacks Somoza

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Aug. 24 (Reuters) — A student group today protested the presence of ousted Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza in Paraguay, and called on the government to expel him.

The students, from the Independent University Movement, urged that Gen. Somoza be turned over to Nicaraguan authorities.

Gen. Somoza arrived here Sunday with the official status of a "temporary resident." The student group urged other student movements and all democratic groups in Paraguay to protest his presence, calling it a "national shame."

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Belgium	B.Fr	4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00
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Bulgaria (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Canada (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
China (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Cyprus (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Czechoslovakia (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Denmark (air)	D.Kr.	660.00	330.00	180.00
Egypt (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Ethiopia (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Finland (air)	F.M.	600.00	300.00	165.00
France	F.F.	520.00	260.00	145.00
Germany	DM	278.00	139.00	75.00
Great Britain	£	39.00	19.50	10.50
Greece (air)	Dr.	4,200.00	2,100.00	1,170.00
Hong Kong (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Hungary (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
India (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Indonesia (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Iran (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iraq (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iceland (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Ireland	£St	39.00	19.50	10.50
Israel (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Italy	Lire	91,200.00	45,600.00	25,000.00
Japan (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Khmer Rep. (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Korea (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Kuwait (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Lebanon (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Libya (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Luxembourg	L.Fr	4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00
Malagasy (air)	$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Malta (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Malaysia (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Mexico (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Morocco (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Nepal (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Netherlands	Fl.	300.00	150.00	83.00
New Zealand (air)	$	292.00	146.00	81.00
Norway (air)	N.Kr.	578.00	289.00	161.00
Pakistan (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Philippines (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Poland (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Polynesia French (air)	$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Portugal (air)	Esc	5,000.00	2,500.00	1,350.00
Romania (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Saudi Arabia (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Singapore (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
South America (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Spain (air)	Pes	8,800.00	4,400.00	2,420.00
Sri Lanka (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Sweden (air)	S.Kr	520.00	260.00	145.00
Switzerland	S.Fr.	300.00	150.00	82.00
Thailand (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Tunisia (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
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United Arab Emirates (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
U.S.S.R. (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
U.S.A. (air)	$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Vietnam (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Yugoslavia (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Zaire (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
European Countries (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50

INTERNATIONAL
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Does Carter Plan to Back Mondale for President?

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON (IHT) — "Fritz Mondale's about the best thing that ever happened to me — after I got Rosalynn for a wife. I don't know anything that's been more gratifying than to have Fritz as vice president."

That is how Jimmy Carter, speaking to a reporter last November, described the man he once designated as his "chief staff person" — meaning his closest personal adviser — Vice President Walter Mondale.

But Mr. Carter's words now ring ironic in light of the "chief staff person's" strange absence from Washington during the traumatic Carter Cabinet purge last month.

And they hold special interest when one considers a political scenario just floated by Ronald Reagan's presidential campaign chief, John Sears, A top Republican strategist, Sears says President Carter's political stock has fallen so low that he could not make a comeback and will withdraw from the 1980 campaign.

The Reagan manager predicts that the president then will throw his support to Mondale, whom Sears sees as "a unifying figure" who could avert a Democratic nomination battle that could split the party next year.



UPI

Vice President Mondale
. . . strategic absences.

Washington View

Washington political observers — among them Sens. Henry Jackson, Wash., and George McGovern, S.D., Democrats, and Sen. Robert Dole, Kan., a Republican presidential candidate — increasingly see Carter as a one-term president, voluntarily or not, because of his growing economic and energy troubles and falling popularity. A Washington astrologist predicted recently that Mondale would change partners next year.

So, while the vice president pooh-poohs astrology, asserts his confidence that Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., will not run and says he would be honored to be Carter's running mate again, a re-examination of this Minnesota liberal, former senator and Washington insider — and his relationship with the Georgia outsider — is useful.

Here is the Reagan camp's view of the Carter-Mondale team, as explained recently by campaign strategist Sears:

Carter is "at the point where everything he tries to do hurts him instead of helping him. By fall, Carter may have to stand up and say he's not going to run. There comes a time when such a decision is inevitable. . . and he is not far from it."

Mondale, he says, "has a large constituency of his own. He is not blamed for Carter's troubles. If Carter decides to step down, he would probably try to structure it to help Mondale."

Mondale Boost

Sears is hardly a disinterested observer but, should Carter decide not to run, there appears little doubt that the president would indeed try to boost his vice president. Not only was he hand-picked by Carter, but the two men appear to have a close personal and working relationship. And because he is a frequent starring visitor at Democratic fund-raising events and rallies, Mondale does indeed have a large constituency — particularly among liberals.

And Mondale, whose constitutional role as vice president really is as a sort of understudy to the president, has benefited from Carter's early determination to bring him in on practically all substantive decisions. Under Carter, Fritz Mondale is a generalist, an all-purpose adviser. He has participated in just about every major decision that the president has made, foreign and domestic; and those he does not participate in, he is informed of. He is aware of the various alternatives that were considered and the reasoning that went into the final decision.

That was true six weeks ago. Has anything changed?

Observers wonder, because Mondale — the vice president, chief staff person and close personal adviser to the president — was glaringly absent during those seven days in July when a "new" President Carter after his Camp David reappraisal demanded mass resignations and began lopping off bureaucratic heads in a way that shocked the nation and the world? Not to mention giving longtime Georgia aide Hamilton Jordan the great power and the title of White House chief of staff.

On July 17, when the president and Jordan asked Cabinet officers and White House staff for their resignations, the vice president was in Manhattan, Kan.

On July 18, when the president fired Mondale's friend, Joseph Califano, the secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the vice president was in Sioux Falls, S.D.

On July 19, when the president announced the firings of Califano and Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, and was in turn shaken by the public mutiny of his Transportation secretary, Brock Adams, the vice president was in Philadelphia.

On July 20, when the president charged that Mondale's friend Califano was untruthful about the reasons given for his firing and Califano said it was Carter who was not truthful, the vice president was in Switzerland.

He was on the *outside*, during that crucial week.

His aides say he "was informed in a general way of what was happening." Informed. But when the vice president left Washington on Sunday, July 15, on a speaking tour to sell the SALT-2 treaty, he is said not to have known that Carter would convene the extraordinary Cabinet session two days later or that the president had decided to call for resignations from high administration and staff people.

Mondale was said to have been aware that mass resignations was one option Carter was considering, a way to dramatize the new take-charge presidential image. But he had not been told the president would choose that drastic method and dramatically announce the mass resignations, where in many parts of the world it was interpreted as meaning Carter's official support had vanished.

Thus the president's chief staff person and reputedly closest adviser had little or no say in these events which, the White House discovered to its surprise, blew out much of the reviving support for Carter that his post-Camp David "crisis of confidence" speeches on energy had kindled.

'Very Upset'

Some of Mondale's friends viewed the events sourly. Warren Spannaus, co-chairman of the Carter-Mondale Campaign Committee in Minnesota, said many Democrats in the state are "very upset about the whole Cabinet shakeup. I don't like the way it was handled at all."

A senator, one of Mondale's close friends here, says he believes Mondale didn't like it either.

Reporters say his remoteness from the events last month is just fine with Mondale. They see him, in fact, as "trying to put as much distance between himself and the Carter Cabinet shake-up as possible," as one wrote recently.

That does not mean Mondale is withdrawing from the Carter councils of government. He definitely is not, his aides insist.

During the week of Aug. 12-18, before the president left on his Mississippi River vacation, Mondale met daily with Carter, at their regular Monday private lunch — a practice begun soon after the Carter inauguration — and also at the regular staff planning sessions on domestic and foreign policy.

The vice president also was immersed in briefings on his China visit — he left for Peking Aug. 24 — which is described as part of the continuing effort to expand the normalization of U.S.-Chinese relations. Mondale staffers note this is his third overseas trip this year — the others were to Brazil and Venezuela in March and to northern Europe in April — and his eleventh as vice president.

In between, close associates say, he is carrying out a full schedule as usual in Washington and remains very much "a full working partner of the president." In Carter's absence he presided over the Mideast meeting on Tuesday when top policymakers agreed to scrap the idea of offering a United Nations resolution on Palestinian rights.

Much of the vice president's effort this year, they say, has been to sell SALT-2, both in the Senate, where he presides and has many friends, and in the country. In fact, he was on a long-scheduled SALT-selling speech tour when the mid-July storm broke here, his aides say, and while he did not return here, he did speak with the president several times and "was informed generally about what was happening."

Shrugging off stories that Mondale — in the wake of Camp David — is being edged out, his staff aides point out that the revived Carter campaign committee is still called: The Carter-Mondale Campaign Committee.

And if the president announces that he will run for re-election — as they expect — they are confident that Mondale will run with him.

The Man Who Killed RFK Wants to Go Home

Sirhan in Soledad: God and Memories

Mary Sirhan, her voice quickening: "He was a victim all his life, since he was a baby and a child, and when he was growing up, till he was 13 years of age in Jerusalem, all he has seen — he never had a childhood, never was happy, never laughed — all he has seen is fear, hunger, dying, human beings in pieces. It's hard enough for a big man, but for a child — and we came here. And look what happened to him."

By Cynthia Gorney

SOLEDAD, Calif. (WP) — He speaks of Christianity, of Rosalynn Carter, of reverence for human life, of the Magna Carta, of God. He speaks several times of God. His eyes, large and dark, keep watching for reaction: It has been 10 years since he sat before a woman who was not a prison official or his mother. "Do you understand me?" His voice is anxious. "Am I relating to you?"

His hair is thick, black and wavy; his skin the color of untreated leather. Short, deep lines furrow down from either side of his nose. He is a small man, hard in the shoulders and arms, and the smile now is spreading wide across his face. "I have had my peace with myself, ma'm," he says. "And with my God. And I've indicated my desire to make my peace with the whole of humanity. Even those Jews."

Sirhan Sirhan, 35, prisoner B-21014, State Correctional Training Facility, Soledad, has taken the end seat at the conference table in PHU-1, the maximum security area where he has spent the last seven years. The letters stand for Protective Housing Unit, which is the State of California's way of saying that Sirhan is in semi-isolation. He and 124 prisoners of varying notoriety spend their days moving on schedule between single-bed cells, a barred and narrow commons area, and a small recreation yard where they remain segregated from the rest of the prison.

Sirhan's cell is on the third tier of the unit. Eight locked doors, including one barred gate that can be opened only by two officers turning keys simultaneously, separate the cell from the outside world.

'Monotony'

"A routine of monotony," Sirhan says. "Period. You just wake up in the morning: they feed you; you have a lockup. One side of the building comes out one day and another side comes out another day. . . . You feel like a Pavlovian animal." The heavy midmorning light of the Salinas Valley comes through the conference room window. Sirhan wears a white T-shirt, blue jeans and a solid prison-issue belt around his narrow waist.

He says that he did not eat breakfast. He says that he was too nervous to eat.

He says that he would like to make it known that he is remorseful, that he believes it was wrong to have killed another human being, that he feels sorrow at having murdered a father and husband.

He also says that he has been in prison long enough. Sirhan Sirhan, who wrenched aside the 1970s with the force that history gives only to political assassins, wants to go home.

* * *

"He would be a grandfather.

"He would have finished his two terms as president and, at 53, Robert Kennedy would be devoting a good part of his time to his family. The absence of day-to-day pressures would enable him to go with the young children, one by one, on the kinds of educational trips he took as a young man — with Justice [William] Douglas to Russia and alone to the Middle East in 1948.

"He would still be a public man. He would be available for difficult diplomatic missions on special assignment — a young Averell Harriman. He would be a force of conscience, refusing to let us ignore the poor. He'd be pressing women's issues. . . . He'd be organizing the effort to break the OPEC [Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries] cartel.

"He would not be practicing law, he would not be teaching, he would not be a senator or a congressman nor a governor or a Supreme Court justice. He couldn't sit still long enough, even at 53. In short, he'd still be Robert Kennedy, and I still miss him."

— Joe Dolan, Robert Kennedy's administrative assistant from 1965 to 1968.

* * *

California Democratic primary, Los Angeles, 1968. The time comes back in shredded nightmare: the crowded ballroom at the Ambassador Hotel, the elated candidate, the noisy crush of friends and reporters. "I want to express my gratitude," said the candidate, smiling into the crowd, "to my dog, Freckles."

It was just past midnight, June 5. Robert Kennedy, the New York senator with the soaring hopes and the thick brown hair falling over his forehead, had just pulled 198 California delegates and 46 percent of the popular vote. "I think we can end the divisions within the United States," Kennedy said. ". . . the violence, the disenchantment with our society. . . . We are a great country, an unselfish country and a compassionate country. I intend to make that my basis for running." Then he stepped away from the speaker's platform, through a gold curtain and into the stainless steel-lined serving kitchen where Sirhan Sirhan shot him to death.

The assassin was a thin blur — burnished skin, black disheveled curls. He shouted: "Kennedy, you son of a bitch!" He pointed a small black .22-caliber revolver at Kennedy's head and fired, and Kennedy went down, and the expression on Sirhan's face bore into the memory of at least one witness: "a very sick-looking smile."

"Let me explain!" Sirhan screamed afterward as he was pushed down, shielded from the crowd. "I can explain," Sirhan cried. "I did it for my country. I love my country."

The Dying

Robert Kennedy's head bled out into the pantry. For a long time afterward — after he had been pronounced dead at Good Samaritan Hospital, and the New York City mourners had waited all night outside St. Patrick's Cathedral for a glimpse of his funeral, and the slow train south had carried his body past weeping crowds down to Arlington Cemetery, and his coffin had been lowered by candlelight into the earth near the grave of his murdered older brother — long after all that was over, it was the dying that clung to the memory, the picture of the presidential candidate bleeding to death on a Los Angeles kitchen floor.

Sirhan was identified within hours as a Christian Palestinian Arab, but 11 years ago in the historically pro-Israel United States, many Americans were not sure what that meant. June 5 was the first anniversary of the Six Day War, in which Israel took the Sinai, the Golan Heights and East Jerusalem. Palestinian guerrillas had not yet attracted much U.S. attention, and most of the nation shared a profound ignorance of the political time bomb that was "the Palestinian problem."

In the following weeks, and especially during the trial, Sirhan's cry of "I did it for my country" became clearer: Robert Kennedy, a firm supporter of Israel who had just reiterated his proposal that 50 Phantom jets be sent to the Israelis, had been murdered by a Jerusalem-born Arab who apparently had spent much of his childhood watching the violence that ultimately expelled many Palestinians from the new nation of Israel.

* * *

He trains with weights. He can press 300 pounds, but he is uneasy about making that known because he says that people will think he is big and mean. "That's the public image of me; the impression of me is that I'm a very big monster person, as if I'm a big ghoul of some sort. And when they look at me and see my size. . .it baffles them. The facts do not fit the propaganda."

He has been described since June, 1968, in wildly contrasting ways. He has been described as a paranoid schizophrenic — who sought inner knowledge from mail-order Rosicrucian texts, who hypnotized himself in the bathroom mirror until at one point Robert Kennedy's face flashed in to replace his own, who wrote unevenly into private notebooks, over and over:

RFK must be
be be disposed of
d d d
disposed of
disposed of openly
Robert Fitzgerald
Kennedy must soon die
die die die die
die die die die die
My determination to eliminate RFK is
becoming more the more of an unshakable obsession

He has been described as a cold political assassin, practicing at the target range all day before the shooting, carrying a loaded gun to the Ambassador Hotel, asking several times whether Kennedy would pass through the pantry.

"Sirhan is saner than you or me," Carmen Falzone, a former Soledad convict who said that he had spent time with Sirhan in PHU-1, told a Playboy interviewer last year. "He told me he made up all that trance and hypnosis stuff. . . . He told me the love for the Kennedys was declining, so now he wanted to make himself look more sympathetic in the media. . . . I found out Sirhan was highly intelligent, one-directional, emotionless and suspicious — the perfect terrorist."

Finally he has been described as a quiet boy, a bookish boy, a lonely foreigner traumatized in childhood and pushed finally into obsessional madness by the discovery that the senator he admired was a longtime supporter of Israel. His mother still lets loose with the litany of horrors that she says the boy witnessed in Jerusalem 30 years ago: the soldier blown apart by dynamite, his dismembered leg hanging off the bell tower of the Anglican church; the severed hand that floated up in the bucket that Sirhan had just dipped into a well; the army truck, swerving away from gunfire, that struck and killed Sirhan's older brother.

"It breaks my heart. I nearly died in those days, it breaks my heart," Mary Sirhan says on the telephone from her home in Pasadena. "He can't help it." She says that he signs his letters to her with a blessing in Arabic: God is able, and his hand never gets short.

'A Human Being'

"I don't think of myself as a killer," Sirhan says. "I'm just a human being, like everybody else. The whole idea of killing people is so offensive to me, it's so alien to everything I've been brought up with, and my values. . . . It's hard for me to recognize it as an event even — not even being aware of actually pulling out a gun and aiming it at another human being and pumping away. It's contrary to my upbringing as a Christian."

It has been stipulated, as one of the conditions for this interview, that Sirhan Sirhan will not be asked in detail about the shooting, the days that led up to it or the various conspiracy theories that some people believe have not been adequately explored.

He says only, as he has in the past, that he cannot remember the shooting. He says that he cannot remember any gathering hate toward Robert Kennedy, cannot remember planning his act. "In fact, I was a supporter of [Robert] Kennedy. I was an admirer." He says that he only dimly remembers having seen the May, 1968, television documentary about Robert Kennedy that was said to have outraged Sirhan with its delineation of Kennedy's admiration for Israel.

Does he remember the notebooks? "No." A sympathetic smile. "The greatest regrets."

He says that the evidence and testimony at his trial showed that when he shot Kennedy he was in a trance, drunk on four Tom Collinses and overwhelmed by the noise and bright lights. "I must have been beside myself," he says. "They say I'm lying and all that. Well, damn it, if you don't want to believe it, don't. But that is the cold fact."



Associated Press

Robert F. Kennedy



Associated Press

Sirhan Sirhan

Arabic Journals

He reads Arabic journals in his cell: Al-Ahram, a daily Egyptian newspaper, Falastine Al-Muhtelhe, the official organ of the Palestine Liberation Organization (the name means Occupied Palestine). He listens to classical music on the radio and to talk shows — he likes the sound of voices.

"They have me going to college, as they call it here," Sirhan says, with a hint of mockery in the word college. He has studied oceanography, business economics and social science 139, entitled "Molding American Values." He is currently taking cultural geography and an anthropology class specializing in Mexico. The subject of Israel was raised in his cultural geography class — "superficially," Sirhan says. "I abstained [from] any involvement in that discussion." He smiles. "It was very heated."

> *'I have had my peace with myself. . .and with my God. And I've indicated my desire to make my peace with the whole of humanity. Even those Jews.'*

Sirhan Sirhan was 24, three years above what was then voting age, when he murdered the man who might have been president of the United States. It took him less than 30 seconds, and a secondhand revolver that retailed for $31.95.

Does he think about the presidency in the quiet of his California prison cell? Does he ever connect that evening, that gun, that one quick lunge and the cry that made heads turn, "Kennedy, you son of a bitch!" — does he connect that moment to Richard Nixon's years in office, to Vietnam, to the anti-war movement, to the opening of relations with China, to the first presidential resignation in the nation's history, to the long loud scrape into 1976?

In the Playboy piece, Falzone is quot telling his interviewer, "I asked Sirhan, 'I were angry because the U.S. supported why didn't you kill the president, kill LBJ don Johnson?' He started to tremble, dark eyes popping, and he said, 'Don understand. I did kill the president. Ke would have been president. And if he wa pro-Israel when he wasn't president, in how he would be as president. So I decid change history.'"

Sirhan says that he did not read the Pl piece but that he heard about it as it was around the prison and that it was all lies.

He does not want to talk about the po political assassins. He gets letters some which he prefers not to discuss in detail suggest that others have watched him wat ied what he did and thought about do themselves. He does not answer the lette tears them up. He says that they disturb hi

* * *

Sirhan Sirhan was born in Jerusalem, t of a Christian Arab employee of the works department. Palestine had been British mandate since 1920, when the War I Allied forces divided up the Ot Empire. Sirhan's father, whose family from a village near Jerusalem called worked with apparent pride for the British datory Government, which managed works. The family was Greek Orthodox lived just outside Musrara, a middle-class Arab and Jewish quarter, in an apartmen looked onto a small yard with pine trees.

Sirhan was a baby in a city rumbling in war. Jewish immigration to Palestine had s during the years of the Holocaust despi British government's 1939 declaration li the number of Jews who could enter the co legally, and by 1945 — a year after Sirha born — Palestinian Jews had been agitatin lently for increased Jewish immigration a The British handed the whole problem t United Nations, which recommended th nation be partitioned into Arab and J states.

The UN resolution passed in Nove 1947. The British withdrew from Palest May 14, 1948. In the intervening month cording to both his parents, the boy watche fury that was ripping Jerusalem in two, w the bombing of Damascus Gate, where a of Arabs had gathered to wait for the bus.

Mary Sirhan says that he watched sho watched bombing, watched the death of hi er brother, watched the disemboweling man: "The bomb came and hit and made ditch in the floor, and came up, and that and his stomach and all the things in his ach were brought out to the ground. And S was there and many other children were also and they came running to me, and said, 'Sirhan is lying on the ground,' wasn't but he was fainting because of t

Arab Sector

In May, 1948, according to Sirhan's m the family left the Musrara apartment dur lull in the fighting over the newly di Jerusalem and went to a house in the Arab tor that, according to testimony at Sirhan's they shared with nine families. Sirhan we the Lutheran school. He was quiet, absorb the Bible, which he is said to have studied evening, and deeply anti-Zionist.

Sirhan's father had lost his job. He was reports a proud man, a man so rigid in his ious and disciplinary beliefs that it is sa although he has denied it — that he some beat his children. "Because of the frustra you know," Mary Sirhan says. She says that struggled for the next eight years, eatin tioned food and parceling out what mone husband had been able to save. In 1956, s sored by a Pasadena, Calif., family that Sir father had met in Jerusalem, the Sirhans grated to the United States under a prograi Palestinian refugees.

They came by boat to New York. Sirhan fascinated by vending machines. He would amine the backs of the machines, trying to f out where the coffee and chocolate bars c from. Mary Sirhan says that he asked her, "I are Americans, are we going to be blond soon?" His sister kept flushing the toilet, sa "God bless America!" And all the way to P dena, on the train that carried the family ac the country, Sirhan looked out the windows, the January snow — watching, his mother's for something that looked like the stone fen of Jerusalem.

* * *

In 1956 Robert Kennedy, 31-year-old cou to the Senate Permanent Subcommittee Investigations, had spent the autumn with presidential campaign of Adlai Steven When Stevenson lost, Kennedy returned to Senate work and directed his attention to t steering in the U.S. labor movement.

An ally in the investigation told Kenn "Unless you are prepared to go all the w don't start it."

Kennedy replied, "We're going all the way

Could Equal 240 Billion Barrels of Oil

Peat May Be U.S. Fuel Source

ORONO, Maine (UPI) — Energy experts say there is enough peat in the United States to produce the energy generated by 240 billion barrels of oil.

To put it another way, they say the nation's peat reserves could produce the equivalent of 150 percent of the nation's annual consumption of natural gas for each of the next 20 years.

The figures, compiled by the Institute of Gas Technology, were released recently at a fuel symposium co-sponsored by the U.S. Agriculture Department and the University of Maine.

Peat is partly decayed, moisture-absorbing plant matter, such as moss, found in bogs and swampy areas around the world. It is already used as fuel in many countries, including the Soviet Union and Ireland. It has been chiefly used for agricultural purposes in the United States.

But a report prepared for the symposium said the nation has an obligation to develop its peat reserves as an alternative energy source.

"Peat has been demonstrated to be both technically practical and economically feasible as a fuel source in direct combustion for electrical generation and in domestic heating as well as a variety of additional industrial and commerical applications," the report said.

"Due to our precarious energy mix and our heavy reliance on foreign oil we have an obligation to more fully explore the potential for peat energy development," it concluded.

A spokesman for Finland's Econo Inc. which has designed three peat-burning electric plants in Finland, said the firm is looking into the feasibility of similar facilities in several states under grants from the U.S. Energy Department.

Regarded With Suspicion, Fear

Kenya Begins National Census

By Raymond Wilkinson

NAIROBI (UPI) — Kenya has begun its national census — a mundane chore in many countries but a politically sensitive and sometimes dangerous job in black Africa.

President Daniel Arap Moi ordered all bars, restaurants and cinemas closed on Friday, the start of the the census, and urged everyone to stay home as 40,000 head-counters spread out across the nation to begin the census.

The census will take several weeks in the more remote parts of Kenya and the results probably will be published in six months.

Many black African nations have refused to hold population counts in the past, or have ignored the results once the census was completed. Kenya has not been without its problems in taking its census in the past.

Members of the cattle-raising Masai tribe have run away from enumerators, fearing that a "head count" would take away their spirit, thus killing them. Government officials had to plead with them to cooperate this year.

The commissioner of Kajiado district south of Nairobi ordered the census there to be taken during daylight hours to eliminate the fear of attack from lion, hyena and other wild ani

The results of the $6-million censu Kenya's first in 10 years — were expected make grim reading for the government.

The population was estimated at 14.5 mil but was growing at an alarming 3.5 perc nually — one of the highest growth rates in world — and could reach 60 million just a the turn of the century.

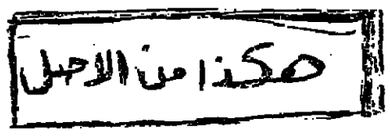
Kenya is one of the few countries in Africa that has regularly taken a census. It have simply ignored the issue, often on poli grounds but also because of financial or guage problems.

In countries that have held a census, the have often proved so troubling they were ou ly suppressed.

On the Ivory Coast several years ago, a ce showed an extremely high proportion of fore ers living there — a result so politically em rassing to the government that the head was quickly forgotten.

Nigeria also held a census that showed a tremely high proportion of the Hausa. Fearing a backlash from other tribes, a new ernment in Lagos quickly declared the null and void.





Food

Caesar Salad: A Pilgrimage to the Shrine

By John M. Crewdson

TIJUANA, Mexico (NYT) — No, no, I told the taxi driver, this can't be the right place. Isn't there another Caesar's restaurant in Tijuana, some place with Moorish palace surrounded by gardens and filled with crystal and linen and waiters who remembered Prohibition, when the rich folks from Los Angeles used to drive down for a night of drinking (and gambling)?

The driver had heard such protests before. "Three dollars," he said. So, I thought, this is where the trail has finally led, to this shabby-looking grill tucked behind the lobby of the seedy Hotel Caesar on Tijuana's main drag.

It had been a long journey, this search for the perfect Caesar salad, to my mind one of the four or five noblest dishes ever created. Along the way there had been memorable victories and larger defeats: a salad at the Cafe Martinique on Paradise Island, a little heavy on the garlic but a solid 7 on the Caesarian scale of 1 to 10; a surprising 8 prepared by an earnest young captain in a deserted dining room one rainy night at the Hotel Mayo in Tulsa, Okla.; a reminding I served at an aging South American resort and made entirely of iceberg lettuce.

If there was such a thing as a Caesar, I figured, I would surely find it here. And so inside, past one of the longest bars in the world, and into an Art Deco dining room with high-backed banquettes that once could easily have served as the set for one of those smart supper clubs in a 1930s movie.

Caesar, who opened the place in 1928 and proceeded to invent the salad that carried his name around the world, was long gone. The restaurant is under its fourth owner now, and it has a suitably well-worn look, but it's a comfortable place and cheap as well. The Caesar Salad, at $2.30 for two, is considerably less expensive than any U.S. version in recent memory and I wondered, at that price, what exotic rituals would accompany its preparation.

Not many. There was none of the pretentious table-side foolishness that has become the hallmark of the Caesar Salad at most American restaurants. This one was carried to the table on two chilled plates, having been tossed in bulk in the kitchen. But it was, after all, merely the house salad.

The romaine lettuce, perfectly crisp, had been torn into precisely bite-sized pieces (2 points,) the Parmesan cheese was freshly grated (2 points) and the homemade (2 points) croutons were admirable. The dressing had been mixed without anchovies (2 more points) but, it quickly became apparent, without olive oil either (minus 4). Our waiter, a candid soul who has been serving salad at Caesar's for a quarter-century, confessed that the base for the dressing was corn oil. Mazola, in fact. With a 3-point bonus for tradition and atmosphere, an arguable 7.

The rest of the food at Caesar's, while just as cheap, is ordinary in every way — canned mangoes served in a chipped bowl, for example — and to be avoided. But the salad, with the house garlic bread on the side, is ample enough for a meal, especially when finished with some of the coffee for which Mexico is justifiably famous, a little cognac and one of the Montecristo cigars, direct from Havana, that are sold in the hotel lobby.

THE waiter at Caesar's Restaurant was induced to part with the house recipe for Caesar Salad, which the restaurant has conveniently printed on the back of its business cards. With all due respect, the use of a high-quality olive oil is suggested.

The Original Caesar's Salad (Serves four)

3 medium-head romaine lettuce, chilled, dried and crisped
½ cup garlic-flavored salad oil
1 to 2 tablespoons wine vinegar
juice of 1½ lemons
one raw egg
salt and freshly ground pepper to taste
Worcestershire sauce
5 to 6 tablespoons grated Parmesan cheese
1 cup croutons

Rub bottom of a salad bowl with a mashed clove of garlic. Add the salt, olive oil, lemon juice, vinegar, egg, Worcestershire sauce and pepper. Beat with a whisk until creamy. Add the lettuce, croutons and toss. Add the cheese, toss again and serve immediately.

The Art Market

Best Pre-Columbian Objects Are Sold Privately

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Aug. 24 (IHT) — The development of the auction system in the last decade is unprecedented, which is reflected, among other ways, in the growth of the yearly turnover of the world's great auction houses (IHT, Aug. 4-5 and 11-12).

As auctions are widely advertised events, in contrast to private sales, they focus the attention of the media. As a result the entire art market tends to be assessed on the basis of what happens in the auction rooms. Auction house end-of-season reports are full of sweeping statements on this or that category, conveying the false impression that theirs is the bird's-eye view.

More goods change hands through private transaction than at auction, even though these escape statistics. What is more, in several sectors of the art market, the upper end is almost entirely monopolized by the trade: for example, the top end of old masters and Impressionists is hardly ever seen at auction.

Out of the Circuit

But nowhere is the discrepancy between the auction market and the dealers' market as blatant as it is in archaeological works of art. This broad definition extends to all excavated objets d'art from Greek vases and Roman statues to pre-Columbian sculpture. It also loosely covers the carvings and bronzes of India, the Himalayan countries, Thailand and Java.

The best are seldom offered at auction and some categories escape the auction circuit almost entirely. No pre-Columbian art of major interest from Mexico, Guatemala or Peru was sighted at London auctions this year except the splendid Aztec mask sold for £25,300 last December at Sotheby's. A few items appeared in France and the United States, but nothing very exciting and certainly not enough to outline a trend. On the basis of the auction market, one is left with a feeling that this is an art of which the artifacts are few in numbers and the top end unavailable, while the reverse is in fact true.



Serpentine head carries 19,000 franc price tag.

Very little of it is visible in London where collectors have expressed no interest, whether in sculpture from the pre-Columbian cultures of Mexico, or in the strange pottery executed in a wide variety styles over the area stretching from the U.S.-Mexican border as far as the Amazon. Art galleries virtually ignore these. France, in contrast, is active there. Mythes et Legendes on the Place des Vosges, the Kamer gallery, run by Helene Kamer on Quai Malaquais, and Presence des Arts in Rue Pierre Ier de Serbie, near the Champs-Elysees, generally have a large stock of these, not to mention a sprinkling of galleries which have a few items.

A glance at the pieces currently on view at Presence des Arts is enough to show that here is probably the last of the great arts where the rarest is still available. A Mayan urn of burnished terra-cotta, 28.5 centimeters high, dug up on the site of Uaxactun in Guatemala, is molded with a powerful human mask appearing on the side. According to collecting circles, there are only three or four other pieces of this type in existence. The conventional dating accepted by archaeologists is 4th to 7th century. One would be hard put these days to find an object of similar age and rarity in, say, Chinese pottery of the Tang period. And the price would be unlikely to be only 28,000 francs.

Unique pieces occasionally turn up. Jean-Louis Sonnery, a French collector, assured me that the large Colima vase of brown terra-cotta burnished to a fine maroon sheen, resting on three legs shaped as chipmunks, has no equivalent in public collections currently on view in the Western Hemisphere. It is large — 32 centimeters high — intact, and is in the same price range as the Mayan vase, in another case of obvious underpricing compared with major pottery from the ancient world.

The Case of Sculpture

More striking still is the case of sculpture. A gray serpentine head from the Oaxaca culture, supposedly representing a bat — identifiable from the ears — but very close to a human portrait, belongs to a well-known type. Its flattened shape has led archaeologists to consider these carvings as axes, of which about 100 are now on record. All are powerful portraits in their own right. Those that turn up in the market tend to be priced from 15,000 to 40,000 francs. The current piece carries a 19,000-franc tag, again below the level of works of art of comparable scope and rarity in other categories.

On the whole there is less difference between categories in the lower range of goods — common Peruvian pottery or small Aztec terra-cotta figurines and, for instance, common pottery from Greece or the ancient Middle East.

This state of affairs is characteristic of a market that is rather neglected, the small fry selling to casual buyers while the more important pieces do not have the high-powered collectors or institutions that would go for, say, top pieces from the ancient world or Western European Middle Ages.

Factors

A number of factors account for the failure of pre-Columbian art to arouse interest on a large scale. One is psychological. Our knowledge of pre-Columbian cultures is in the main ludicrously limited. We do not know who the people were who produced the terra-cottas of the so-called Colima culture in Mexico nor of the Oaxaca culture. Dating is vague in the extreme, identification of the meaning and destination of the objects equally hazy. Collectors intensely dislike uncertainties of this order. Another reason is more practical. The illegality of importing excavated objects from Mexico into the United States and a general feeling that these could be the result of plunder have turned off a large number of potential U.S. buyers. There has been no similar disaffection in Switzerland, West Germany or Belgium, where there is no such deterrent, but overall, demand barely matches the vast supply. Hence the low profile and the abundance of goods of which the auction market gives but a remote idea.

While pre-Columbian art is the most extreme case, there are several other archaeological categories in which the auction world reveals only the tip of the iceberg. Great stone carvings from India have not been auctioned this year, but quite a few are still around in Zurich, where Spink's has specialized in large carvings for several years, and Paris, chiefly thanks to Jean-Michel Beurdeley, in Boulevard Saint-Germain, Orient-Occident in Rue des Saints-Peres, and occasionally to Presence des Arts.

Buddhist bronzes of venerable age from Thailand have seldom appeared in the auction house and virtually none from Burma. Here again all is happening in the trade. Thai sculpture being almost as much neglected as pre-Columbian. At Presence des Arts, a huge 14th-century bronze head of a Buddha, 60 centimeters high may be seen. Were it Chinese or Japanese it would set collectors on fire. As a Thai piece it just doesn't, and it will probably be acquired by some high powered interior decorator.

All of which shows that the world of antiques is far from being that ever-rising, buoyant merry-go-round described in periodical auction-house victory bulletins.

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Jazz

New Discs Indicate Melody Is Staging Comeback

By Michael Zwerin

PARIS (IHT) — Louis Armstrong, Lester Young, Charlie Parker and all the greats of yore were master spinners of melody. Their first concern was a lucid line. Parker used to say that he improvised on the melody, or even the lyrics of a song rather than the chord changes. When he played "Lover Folks" he was dealing with



Gil Evans: Hendrix tune.

then came the '60s and we hardboppers and a ballad a decade. Pianist Bill Evans was out. The emphasis was on exploration, texture, instinct, communication between musicians, sometimes at the audience's expense.

However a group of recent European recordings indicates that melody has been staging a comeback. It can probably be traced back to the mid-1970s, when Archie Shepp, the most uncompromising free-jazz saxophonist, began to use standards again. He played Billy Strayhorn's "Lush Life," and explored other chordal material. He has explored it increasingly.

On "Parisian Concert, Vol. II" (Inner City 117), Shepp handles "Sophisticated Lady" and "What Would It Be Without You," both ballads, with a sort of empirical respect, like someone who has come to appreciate just rules after having been deprived of them. Who said "Where anything goes, nothing counts"? He plays through the tunes more than on them. His warm, large, boisterous "Texas" sound belts melodies out like an opera singer in the shower.

* * *

Aldo Romano's "Il Piacere" (Pleasure) (Owl 015) is a warm bath in an elegant *fin-de-siecle* hotel in Tuscany. There are Roman ruins in the background and an accordionist plays Coltrane licks on the terrace below. "My heart is Italian," says Romano. "I feel very Italian."

The album reeks of Italian romanticism. Romano has in recent years been playing drums with Don Cherry, Roswell Rudd and most of the free-jazz pantheon, and these romantic compositions surprised some people. His motives were questioned.

"Maybe it does have something to do with economic factors at that," he admits. "It's complicated. I really dove into free jazz. It was awful, a terrible sadness. Everybody was searching so desperately for something. There was so much anguish in that music, and in the people who made it. So much futility. I couldn't take it anymore."

J.F. Jenny Clark crackles out the ground bass for a folk dance that would be modest if it wasn't in seven. Claude Barthelemy strums acoustic guitar behind Michel Portal's pastoral clarinet. One lonely song could fit a nocturnal suburban street in an Antonioni movie.

Romano does not expect the accent to stay on melody for long: "It was necessary to reach out to the public. We had to create something fresh and simple. But who knows where it will take us?"

* * *

Gil Evans, who has said "The worst addiction in the world is convenience," is a special case. He never deserted melody, never forgot the horizontal thread. He is best known for "Sketches of Spain," "Porgy and Bess" and other collaborations with Miles Davis in the late '50s. Throughout the '60s and '70s he continued to write and record compositions based on songs by Jelly Roll Morton, Kurt Weill, Leadbelly, Gershwin, Brubeck, Delibes and Jimi Hendrix. His recordings have somehow not worked well in the '70s. "Gil Evans Live at the Royal Festival Hall" (English RCA, PL 25209) is his best in years.

On "Angel" and "Stone Free," Evans pushes Jimi Hendrix to philharmonic proportions. Trumpets scream guitar parts. Bass lines are played by the brass. Saxophones and a French horn assume the functions of backup vocalists. It works so well because the 14-piece ensemble was obviously having a very good night. This sort of music, like that of Duke Ellington, depends on interaction between written ensembles and improvised solos. The soloists must fit the contours the composer indicates. Reedman George Adams, for one, fits perfectly. About halfway through a track, you sit up: "Hey! He's playing a Jimi Hendrix tune!"

"Blues Incorporated, Medley" consists of three Charlie Parker lines played one after the other in unison (or spread over three octaves) as interludes between solos and backgrounds. That's about it. The melodies are hardly "treated" at all, yet they are larger than life. It's all in the wrist.

* * *

Two other releases deserve mention.

Jacques Thollot's "Cinq Hops" (Free Bird 209) is melancholy music in an avant-garde no-man's-land. It has its own peculiarly haunting climate founded on a female voice singing what might almost be arias by Berlioz or Berg with a standard modern jazz quintet.

"Boite a Musique" (Open 07) is very good. There is nothing more to say about the duo of Patrice Caratini, bass, and Marc Fosset, guitar. They are very good. They pick pretty melodies and play them very well indeed.

This new look at melody may be partly nostalgia, but that's not all. It is also an art renewing itself.

Dance

London Festival Ballet Stages Dramatic 'Sylphide'

LONDON, Aug. 24 (IHT) — Centennial tributes to August Bournonville, who created a special style of romantic ballet in his native Denmark, and died there 100 years ago next November, are proliferating.

The London Festival Ballet this week staged a new production of "La Sylphide" in its regular summer season at Royal Festival Hall, following the much-praised productions of "La Sylphide" and "Napoli" by the Scottish Ballet in a two-week season at Sadler's Wells Theatre.

The London Festival Ballet staging has been prepared by Peter Schaufuss, the Danish star, who dances James, a Scottish laird enticed into tragedy by a visionary sylph of the glen. It is his first venture into production, and combines the preservation of 19th-century style with the schooling of dancers mostly new to Bournonville, as well as enlarging some episodes with choreography of his own.

In collaboration with Ole Noerling of Copenhagen University, Schaufuss has restored some passages previously cut from Hermann Loevenskjold's music, and devised new movement in the Bournonville style to match them. They include a dramatic solo for James in Act 1, another vision of the sylph with the kilted guests frozen into stillness before dancing a reel, and slightly longer dances for James and the sylph in Act 2.

The effect is a stronger dramatic focus for James himself as the center of the fable, and there was a model first-night performance from Schaufuss in its buoyant style and vibrant feeling, even though some of his attention was for details of his production. Other dancers will follow him in the role, and the first of the ballerinas to dance the sylph was Eva Evdokimova, who moved prettily but with the manners of a gracious hostess more than a seductive fairy.

From Copenhagen came the celebrated mime, Niels Bjorn Larsen, to portray Madge the witch, who also has some extra moments in this version. His malevolent intensity created a compelling force of character in working the witch's curse, though David Walker's generally acceptable designs might have spared him the strip of hideous pink gauze to represent the poisoned scarf that finally entraps and kills the sylph.

Nicholas Johnson danced with polished style as Gurn, the rival for the hand of Effie, whose swift change of heart must make her the most fickle of all balletic brides-to-be: she was somewhat blandly danced by Margot Clarke. The company responded well to the challenge Bournonville always makes, and Terence Kern conducted a musical performance that gave the dancing decorative expression but never obtruded.

Video Recorders

The 'Real-Time Clock': A 24-Hour Nightmare

By Garrett Epps

WASHINGTON (WP) — I saw an old friend at a party recently. Ordinarily she does not talk much about things that bother her. But for some reason, that day, she began telling about her anger at a stranger who had come to live in her house.

In her 10 years in a Virginia suburb, she had enjoyed rural dreams, and slept soundly. But since the stranger arrived, she had taken to waking at night and walking around the house.

She and it were the only two things awake in the house. Its little red panel clicked off the seconds. She watched it, and it watched her. She hated the video cassette recorder.

The unblinking lights, said her 13-year-old son, were a "real-time clock." He worked with computers at school and savored the technical language.

But the machine had taken over their house and lives. Above the machine was the rack of video cassettes. Each week it grew larger, crowding out the books. Her husband, a government lawyer with a quantitative mind, admired the growth of the tape collection.

But she could not forget that each tape represented $20 sacrificed to the real-time clock. When she agreed to the $1,000 investment in the machine, she had not realized there would be a never-ending need for tapes. In a moment of enthusiasm, her husband had agreed to let the 13-year-old tape all of "Star Trek," an investment of $790 — money that could go for food, or flowers, or a trip to Europe. She had never seen Paris or Rome, except on TV.

The machine was a tempter. It had promised permanence for the few treasures that television brought to them. But tapes could be erased as well as filled. Once she had taped for herself an animated cartoon of Virginia Woolf's "Orlando." Her husband had erased it to tape "Hot City Disco."

Unfulfilled Promises

It claimed to be able to tape one show while its owners watched another, but when she had asked for "The Coin Is Green" to be taped for her, an accident left her with the Pro Bowl instead.

It had promised freedom from time worries — for if a show came at an inconvenient time, it could be taped and seen later. But the machine also let a viewer blank out commercials; as a result, it created an appetite for commercial-free television, meaning someone must watch, control in hand.

Cruelest of all, it had promised warmth and intimacy — an excuse for the family to gather around, treasuring old favorites.

Instead, it had destroyed whatever reason there had once been for all four of them to sit down together. When the children were younger, she had felt harried and weary at the end of the day.

Now they were almost grown, and she worked as a hospital psychologist. She treasured time in the evening with them.

The boy wanted to go into space, as an astronomer or physicist. The girl spoke of dancing, of a career on the stage, or perhaps of fame as an artist or lawyer; at 10 she was almost preternaturally poised and confident.

The few years left with them were short indeed, and the machine had shortened them even more. When she called them for favorite shows — shows she herself had taken to watching only because they lured the children in — they would call down the stairs, "Tape it for me, will you, Mom? I'm doing my homework," or, "I'm talking on the phone."

In the nights when she woke and watched the red lights wink, the machine symbolized for her the forces that were pulling her life apart — brute mutability, speed and decay.

On the blank screen she saw a vision of the future. Her son would live on Ganymede; her daughter would dance in Moscow and Paris. She and her husband would retire and wait for the mail.

At night they would dream of the old days, and the only thing awake in their house would be the real-time clock, clicking off the seconds of their lives.

Arts Agenda

VIENNA — A special United Israel* concert is scheduled for Sept. 1 at the Vienna State Opera with a lineup of singers that includes Birgit Nilsson, Leonie Rysanek, Agnes Baltsa, Edita Gruberova, Sona Ghazarian, Placido Domingo, Jose Carreras, Siegfried Jerusalem, Renz Kollo, Sherrill Milnes, Piero Cappuccilli and Nicolai Ghiaurov, in addition to singing, Domingo is scheduled to conduct the overture to Verdi's "La Forza del Destino." The program will be televised.

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AUCTION SALES

Christie's Forthcoming Overseas Sales

In America at 502 Park Avenue, New York:
Friday, September 14
19th and 20th Century Sculpture from the Fawick Collection
Wednesday, September 19
Fine Jewels
Thursday, September 20
Fine Oriental Carpets and Rugs
Friday, September 28
19th and 20th Century Prints
Saturday, September 29
A Private Collection of American Pottery, Silver and Sculpture, 1850-1920
Friday, October 5
Fine English, Continental and American Silver, Gold and Objects of Vertu
Thursday, October 11
19th Century European Paintings
Friday, October 12
Fine Japanese Ceramics, Lacquer, Ivories, Swords and Works of Art
Saturday, October 13
Fine English and Continental Furniture, Objects of Art, Eastern Rugs and Carpets
Tuesday, October 16
Important Jewels
Wednesday, October 17
Russian Works of Art
Wednesday, October 24
American Paintings, Drawings and Sculpture of the 19th and 20th Centuries
Friday, October 26 and Saturday, October 27
Important Art Deco, Belle Epoque Posters and Art Nouveau

At Madison Square Garden, New York:
Tuesday, October 2
Antique, Classic and Collector's Cars

At 219 East 67th Street, New York:
Tuesday, September 11
Furniture, Silver, Rugs, Paintings and Other Decorative Arts
Thursday, September 13
Textiles
Friday, September 14
Jewellery
Tuesday, September 18
Furniture, Silver, Rugs, Paintings and Other Decorative Arts
Wednesday, September 19
Oriental Works of Art
Friday, September 21
Dolls and Toys
Saturday, September 22
Rugs
Tuesday, September 25
Furniture, Silver, Rugs, Paintings and Other Decorative Arts
Friday, September 28
Photographica
Tuesday, October 2
Furniture, Silver, Rugs, Paintings and Other Decorative Arts
Wednesday, October 3, Thursday, October 4 and Friday, October 5
The Elicofon Collection of Oriental Works of Art
Tuesday, October 9
Furniture, Silver, Rugs, Paintings and Other Decorative Arts
Thursday, October 11 and Friday, October 12
Costume
Tuesday, October 16
Furniture, Silver, Rugs, Paintings and Other Decorative Arts
Friday, October 19
Paintings
Tuesday, October 23
Furniture, Silver, Rugs, Paintings and Other Decorative Arts
Wednesday, October 24
Jewellery
Tuesday, October 30
Furniture, Silver, Rugs, Paintings and Other Decorative Arts

In Australia at The Wentworth Hotel, Sydney:
Monday, October 1
Australiana and Miscellaneous Literature

In Rome at the Palazzo Massimo Lancellotti:
Thursday, October 18
Furniture, Works of Art and Clocks
Thursday, October 25
European and Oriental Porcelain and Chinese Scrolls

In Milan at the Palazzo Borromeo Arese, Cesano Maderno:
Friday, October 5 and Saturday, October 6
The Durazzo-Pallavicini-Negrotto Cambiaso Collection of Pictures, Furniture, Clocks, Porcelain, Carpets and Works of Art removed from the Castello di Arenzano

In Holland at the Singer Museum, Laren:
Monday, October 22 - Friday, October 26
Week of Sales including Pictures, Tiles, Delft, Oriental and European Ceramics, Art Nouveau and Art Deco, Furniture, Clocks and Watches, Objects of Art, Silver, Jewellery, Metalwork, Dolls and Icons.

In Geneva at the Hotel Richemond:
Mid-November
Week of Sales of Jewellery, Silver, Porcelain, Clocks and Watches, Works by Fabergé, Objects of Art and Vertu, Art Nouveau and Art Deco, Wines.

This calendar is provided in advance so that those wishing to attend the sales can make the necessary arrangements.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 24

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chge Prev. Close
		— A—A—A —									
39½	29½	ACF	2.24		5.9	7	166	38		37¾	38
23⅝	15⅝	AMF	1.24		7.8	7	113	17⅝		17¼	17⅜+ ⅛
32½	13	AM Intl	.28		1.6	7	180	18		17⅝	17⅞
14¾	8⅞	APL	1		9.0		132	11⅞		10⅝	11⅛+ ⅛
47⅞	33¾	ARA	1.84	4.7	8	243	39			38¾	38⅝+ ⅜
31⅜	21⅝	ASA	1.40		5.1		565			28¼	27⅝
14⅜	8½	ATO	.48		4.2	5	27			11½	11⅝+ ⅛
44	17	AVX	.50		1.2	13	41			43¼	43 — ½
39⅜	29½	AbbtLb	1		2.7	14	432			37⅜	36⅞
23⅜	16½	AcmeC	1.20		5.3	6	159			22⅝	22½
8¼	3⅜	AdmDg	.04		.9	7	22			4⅝	4⅝
13	10¾	AdaEx	1.28e		10.		39			12⅜	12¼
8½	3⅞	AdmMl	.20e		4.0	6	2			5	5
36⅜	28¾	AetnLf	s1.80		5.2	5	964			34⅝	34⅝+ ⅛
28¼	17⅜	Ahmans	1.20		4.6	5	10			26	25⅝
4	2	Aileen					31			2¾	2½
35⅜	23⅛	AirFrd	.60		1.8	10	293			32⅝	31⅞
26¾	15¼	AirbFrt	1.20		4.9	10	22			24⅜	24½
15	11¼	Akzona	.80		5.8	7	59			13¾	13½
9⅜	7¾	AlaP	pf1.87		11.		12			8¼	8¼+ ⅛
95	78	AlaP	pf	9	11.		z100	81	81	81	
111	97½	AlaP	pf	11	11.		z100	101	101	101	+ ½
102	83	AlaP	pf	9.44	11.		220	86½		86½	86½—
16⅜	13⅜	Alascn	1.40		9.3	9	8			15⅝	15⅝+ ⅛
26⅛	13½	Alaskin	.66		2.7	22	238			25¼	24¾+ ⅜
45⅝	23½	Albany	1		2.5	10	3			40¾	40½
9¼	6¼	Alberto	.36		4.6	9	19			7¾	7¾
46¾	31	Albrisn	1.20		2.8	8	16			42½	42½+ ⅛
39¼	30⅛	AlcanA	2		5.2	5	455			38¾	37¾
32	22⅜	AlcoStd	1.40		4.5	6	27			31½	31¼
9⅝	5¼	Alexdr	.40		4.6	7	367			9⅛	8¾
32	18½	AlgCp	1		3.1	8	241	u32¼		31⅞	32⅛+ ⅛
28⅜	25¾	AlgCp	pf2.86		10.		122	27½		27⅜	27½
15	6½	AlgAir					357	9¾		9¼	9½— ⅛
29¾	18	AlgAir	pf1.87		7.9		66	23⅞		23½	23⅝
25⅝	13¾	AlgLud	1.28		5.1	5	167	25		24⅞	25 — ⅛
40½	30	AlgLd	pf	3	7.5		7	40¾		40	40½— ⅛
23⅜	21	AlgLd	pf2.19		9.9		12	22¼		22⅛	22⅛
19	15¼	AlgPw	1.76		10.	7	241	17½		17½	17½
17¼	14⅛	AllenGp	s	1	6.5	7	57	15½		15½	15½+ ⅛
35	20⅞	Allersen	.60		2.0	11	206	31		29⅝	30⅜— ⅛
41⅜	27⅝	AlldCh	2		5.4	8	403	37⅛		36¾	37 — ⅛
13⅜	9⅛	AlldMnl	.86		8.7	7	24	12⅜		12⅜	12⅜+ ⅛
22⅛	10⅜	AlldPd	.60		3.0	12	34	20		20	20⅛+ ⅜
27⅞	20⅞	AlldStr	1.60		6.3	6	190	25½		25	25¼— ⅜
38⅝	27¾	AllisCh	1.80		4.9	6	275	36¾		36⅜	36⅜— ⅛
18⅜	11⅛	AllrAu	.64b		3.7	10	7	17⅜		17⅜	17⅜— ⅛
22¼	14½	AlphPr	.72a		3.5	8	16	20⅝		20⅝	20⅝
57⅛	43⅝	Alcoa	2.80		5.1	4	480	55¾		54⅞	55⅛+ ⅛
22¾	13⅜	AmISug	1		5.1	8	35	19⅞		19⅜	19⅜— ⅛
41⅛	36½	Amax	s 1.80		4.6	8	476	39⅝		39	39 — ⅛
54	41	Amax	pf	3	8.1			53		53	53
32¾	14	Amcard	1.40		4.6	8	92	30½		30	30½+ ⅛
25¼	16¼	Amrce	1.32		5.6	6	35	23⅝		23¼	23⅜+ ⅛
42	31	Amrc	pf2.60		6.8		1	38¼		38½	38½— ⅛
48¾	33¼	AHess	1.40		3.3	6	638	43		41⅞	43
107⅛	56	AHes	pf3.50		3.7		8	94½		93	94 — ⅛
19¾	10⅜	AmAir	.40		3.0	2	584	12¾		12¾	12¾
9¼	4	AmAir	wi					2⅝		2⅝	2⅝
22⅜	13¾	AAir	pf 2.18		11.		13	19½		19½	19⅝
20½	12¾	ABak	1.20b		8.1	6	27	14¾		14¾	14¾
67⅛	45½	ABrnds	5		7.5	7	142	66⅜		65⅝	66⅜+ ⅛
33½	30⅛	ABrd	pf2.75		8.6		1	31⅞		31⅞	31⅞
35⅛	28¾	ABrd	pf2.67		7.9		1	34		34	34 — ⅛
47¾	32⅜	ABdcst	1.20		2.6	9	305	47⅛		46¾	46⅞— ⅛
19⅞	13¼	ABldM	.70		4.5	7	6	15⅝		15⅝	15⅝
42⅜	34½	AmCon	2.80		7.1	6	121	40		39⅛	39⅛— ⅜
6⅞	2¼	ACentry					49	6½		6¾	6¾— ⅛
32¼	23⅝	ACyan	1.60		6.0	8	415	26¾		26¾	26¾+ ⅛
14½	8⅛	AmDistl					13	13⅜		13⅜	13⅜+ ⅛
36	19⅜	ADT	1.16		5.0	9	127	23¾		23¼	23½— ⅛
24½	19⅜	AEIPw	2.18		11.	9	542	20¾		20⅜	20⅜+ ⅛
39¼	27¾	AmExp	1.80		5.0	8	580	36		35⅞	35⅞— ⅛
15⅜	8¾	AFamil	.60b		4.7	6	63	12¾		12½	12¾+ ⅛
23⅛	19	AGIBd	2e		9.6		48	21½		20⅞	20⅞— ⅛
20⅜	15½	AGnCv	1.44		7.2		28	20⅜		20	20 — ⅛
38⅛	22⅜	AGnIns	1		2.7	6	150	38		37½	37⅝— ⅛
16½	9⅜	AHerilL	.48		3.2	9	22	15⅛		14⅝	15 + ⅛
22⅛	12	AmHoist	1		5.3	6	94	18⅜		18¼	18¼
32½	24⅜	AmHome	1.80		5.7	6	612	32⅞		32⅝	32⅝— ⅛
33⅝	22⅜	AmHosp	.80		2.5	12	699	32⅛		32⅜	32⅜
13⅝	7⅜	AmInvt	.60		4.0	7	498	10⅛		9⅜	10
35⅝	18	AMI	.80		2.5	11	137	33		32½	32½— ⅛
9¼	4¾	AmMotrs					3	3409		8¾	7¾
47	36	ANatR	3.20		7.4	9	84	43¾		43⅝	43½+ ⅛
31⅛	24⅞	ASLFl	n.80a		2.0	6	23	30⅝		29⅝	29⅞— ⅛
17¾	10¼	AShip	.80		4.4	58	155	u18		17⅜	18 + ⅛
58	39	AStand	3		5.2	7	112	57⅝		56¾	57⅛— ⅛
9¾	6	AsterII	.32		3.4	10	294	9⅜		9⅜	9⅜+ ⅛
31¼	23½	AmStr	.80		2.6	4	79	31½		30¾	30¾
59⅝	38⅜	AmStir	pf				174	58⅝		58⅝	59⅛— ⅛
64¾	56⅞	ATT	5		8.6	7	3574	58⅞		57¾	58⅛+ ⅛
67⅛	59¼	ATT	pf	4	6.6		8	60⅝		60⅝	60⅝— ⅛
49⅝	43⅜	ATT	pf	3.64	7.9		916	46¼		45⅝	46¼
50¾	44⅝	ATT	pf	3.74	7.9			47⅛		47⅛	47⅛— ⅛
14⅝	10¼	AWatWk	.92		6.2	5	61	14¾		14¾	14¾— ⅛
13¾	11¼	AWat	pf1.25		11.		z200	12½		11⅞	11⅞— ⅛
21	15½	Ameron	1		5.1	6	7	19⅜		19½	19⅜+ ⅛
16⅛	9½	AmesD	.40b		3.1	5	49	13		12⅞	12⅞
42½	27¼	Ametek	1.80		4.5	10	154	39⅝		39¼	39⅝— ⅛
23	15⅜	Amfac	1.20		5.4	5	42	22⅜		22⅜	22⅜
40½	29½	AMPInc	.76		1.9	12	282	39⅝		39⅜	39⅜— ⅛
27¾	21⅜	Amoco	.60		2.2	7	17	27½		27½	27½
19⅜	10⅞	Ampex	.05e		.3	11	296	17⅜		17⅜	17⅜
7⅛	2⅝	AmrepCp				8	28	6		5⅝	6
23½	14⅛	Amstar	1.35		7.2	8	78	19		18⅞	18⅞— ⅛
7¼	6⅜	Amst	pf	68	9.7		5	7		6⅞	7 + ⅛
45	29¼	Amsted	2		4.8	7	148	42⅜		41¾	42 + ⅛
19¼	14⅜	Analog	s			16	159	18½		17⅜	18½+ ⅛
18⅜	16	Anchor	s1.20		6.9	5	75	17½		17½	17⅜— ⅛
26	18½	AnClay	1.12		5.2	6	37	21¾		21⅝	21⅝— ⅛
8⅛	5¼	Angelica	.24		4.6	7	324	7½		7¼	7¼
18⅝	8½	Anixter	.40		2.2	8	30	18		17⅝	17⅞— ⅛
26⅝	18¾	Apache	s.40		1.6	10	95	25⅝		24⅞	25⅛+ ⅛
74	65	AsPw	pf7.50		11.		z40	68		68	68 —1½
		AsPw	pf2.65		10.		85	25¾		25¼	25¼
22½	7½	ApldDig				9	209	9⅝		9¼	9⅝+ ⅛
49⅞	18½	ApldDg	pf1		4.3		11	23¾		23¼	23¼ + ⅛
17½	5⅛	AppIMg				9	113	10⅝		10⅝	10⅝
27⅝	17½	Arcata	1.12		4.2	7	95	26⅜		25¾	26⅜+ ⅛
35	28¾	Arcat	pf 2		5.7		1	34⅞		34½	34⅞— ⅛
31	25	Arcat	pf2.16		7.1		5	30⅝		30½	30½
24¼	12¾	ArchrD	.20b	.9	14	788		23¾		22⅝	23¼+ ⅜
11¾	6	ArcIEn	.10e		1.2	13	12	7⅝		7⅝	7⅝
21⅜	18¼	ArizPS	2		10.	7	454	20½		19¾	19⅞
18½	8¾	ArkBst	.60b		5.6	23	7	10¾		10⅜	10⅜
45⅞	28¾	ArkLGs	2.20		4.9	10	80	44¾		44⅜	44⅜+ ⅛
5¼	1⅜	ArlenRlty					814	3¾		3¼	3⅜
9¼	5¼	Armada					8	19		8¼	8⅝
23⅜	17	Armco	1.50		6.5	5	386	23⅜		23⅛	23⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chge Prev. Close
30½	25⅜	Arm	pf	2.10	6.9		17	30⅜		30	30⅜+ ⅜
21⅜	14⅞	ArmCk		1.10	6.0	8	97	18⅜		18⅛	18⅛
32	18⅛	ArmRu		1.20	5.5	5	28	22⅜		21¾	21⅞— ⅛
23½	7⅞	ArrowE		.20r	.9	7	98	u23¾		23½	23⅝+ ⅜
18⅜	12	Arvin		1	7.1	4	76	14⅛		14	14 — ⅛
29¾	22¾	Arvin	pf	2	8.6		46	23¾		23	23¾— ⅜
23⅜	13⅜	Asarco		1	4.3	4	866	23⅜		22⅞	23¾+ ⅛
45½	31	AshOil	s	2	5.0	6	236	40⅛		39½	39⅝— ⅜
21	15⅜	AsdDG		1.50	7.5	B	W 107	20		19½	20 + ⅛
22½	15½	Athlone		1.28	5.9	5	152	20¼		19½	20¼+ ½
23⅜	17½	AtlCyEl		1.84	9.3	8	73	19⅞		19⅝	19⅞+ ⅛
70¾	49¾	AtlRich		2.80	4.0	9	1254	u70⅞		70	70⅛— ⅜
12	167⅛	AtlRc	pf	3	1.J		1	u236½		236½	236½+ 1
49¾	41	AtlRc	pf	3.75	9.8		z110	42½		41½	41½+ ⅛
83¾	58¾	AtlRc	pf	2.80	3.3		9	u84¾		83½	84¼+ ⅜
28½	9½	AtlasCp					56	17½		16⅝	17⅛
36¾	27¾	AutoDta		.64	1.8	16	43	36		35½	35⅝— ⅜
35	18½	AvcoCo		1.20	4.7	3	1922	25⅝		25	25⅛— ⅛
70	45	Avco	pf	2.50	5.8		30	55		55	55 + ⅛
87½	72	Avco	pf	4.50	6.4		2	66		66	66 — ⅛
19¾	12¾	Avery		.60	3.2	8	23	18¾		18½	18½— ⅛
23¾	13¾	Avnet		.80	3.6	7	124	22½		22¼	22⅜— ⅛
61⅞	45⅝	Avon		2.80	5.4	13	694	52⅝		51⅝	52 + ⅜
		— B—B—B —									
65⅝	12½	BAV	Liq	.52c			13	12½		12¾	12¾— ⅛
3	1⅛	BT	Mtg				103	2¾		2½	2¾+ ⅛
12⅛	6¾	Bache		.40a	3.4	6	284	12		11½	11⅞
48½	27	Bakrint		.60	1.2	16	370	48½		47⅞	48¼+ ⅛
35¾	17½	BaldwU		1.20	3.4	8	52	35		34⅞	35
52½	28¾	BldU	pf	2.04	3.9		5	u52¼		52	52⅜+ ⅛
28¼	20¾	BallCp		1.40	4.9	6	84	28⅞		28½	28½— ⅛
48⅝	31⅛	BallyMfg		s.10	1.2	9	1509	40¼		3EB⅛	39⅞+ 1¼
27⅝	21½	BallGE		2.64	9.9	7	106	24¾		24½	24⅝— ⅛
57⅝	45	Ball	pfB	4.50	9.6		z10	46¾		46¾	46¾— ⅛
24½	18¼	BanCal		.92	3.9	6	25	23½		23½	23½
19½	11½	Bandag		.60	3.3	10	171	18		17¾	18 — ⅜
31¾	17⅜	BangPnt		.80	2.7	6	29	29¼		29⅛	29⅛
42½	25	BanP	pf	2	5.0		3	40		39⅝	40 + ⅛
38	30⅝	BkNY		2.44a	7.1	5	85	34¾		34	34⅜+ ⅜
17⅜	13⅛	BkofVa		1.04	6.7	5	14	15⅝		15½	15½— ⅛
30⅜	23¼	BnkAm		1.32	4.5	7	1937	29⅞		29⅜	29⅜— ⅛
47⅜	32⅛	BankTr		3	6.4	6	170	47⅛		46¾	47⅛+ ⅛
29¼	25⅜	BkTr	pf	2.50	9.3		36	26⅝		26⅝	26⅝
51⅞	45½	BkTr	pf	4.22	8.9		60	47½		47½	47½— ⅛
14⅝	12¼	BanIlIS		1.36	10.	7	106	13½		13¼	13⅜+ ⅛
18	8¼	Bonner		.12	1.0	10	271	11½		12¼	12⅜+ ⅛
39¾	21¼	Barber		1.60	4.1	10	111	39⅜		38⅝	39¼+ ⅛
18⅞	15¾	BarrCR		.24	2.6	10	85	13¾		13½	13⅝+ ⅛
21⅝	15½	BarrGp		s.80	3.8	6	3	21		20¾	20⅞+ ⅛
19⅜	14⅜	BarryW		s.52	2.7	11	114	u20		19½	19½
50½	32¼	Bausch		2	4.1	8	213	48¾		47¾	48½+ ⅜
49¾	33¾	BaxtTrv		.50	1.1	15	289	46⅛		45¾	45⅞— ⅛
7½	2¾	BayCoIP				92	1082	u 8¼		6⅝	8¼+ 1⅛
23⅜	18¾	BayStG		2	8.4	7	40	u23⅜		23¾	23¾+ ⅛
12½	8⅝	BayhCg		.48	4.2	6	6	11⅜		11½	11½
30½	25⅜	Arm	pf	2.10	6.9		17	30⅜		30	30⅜+ ⅜
21⅜	14⅜	ArmCk		1.10	6.0	8	97	18⅜		18⅛	18⅛
32	18⅛	ArmRu		1.20	5.5	5	28	22⅜		21¾	21⅞— ⅛
23½	7⅞	ArrowE		.20r	.9	7	98	u23¾		23½	23⅝+ ⅜
18⅜	12	Arvin		1	7.1	4	76	14⅛		14	14 — ⅛
29¾	22¾	Arvin	pf	2	8.6		46	23¾		23	23¾— ⅜
23⅜	13⅜	Asarco		1	4.3	4	866	23⅜		22⅞	23¾+ ⅛
45½	31	AshOil	s	2	5.0	6	236	40⅛		39½	39⅝— ⅜
21	15⅜	AsdDG		1.50	7.5	B	W 107	20		19½	20 + ⅛
22½	15½	Athlone		1.28	5.9	5	152	20¼		19½	20¼+ ½
23⅜	17½	AtlCyEl		1.84	9.3	8	73	19⅞		19⅝	19⅞+ ⅛
70¾	49¾	AtlRich		2.80	4.0	9	1254	u70⅞		70	70⅛— ⅜
12	167⅛	AtlRc	pf	3	1.J		1	u236½		236½	236½+ 1
49¾	41	AtlRc	pf	3.75	9.8		z110	42½		41½	41½+ ⅛
83¾	58¾	AtlRc	pf	2.80	3.3		9	u84¾		83½	84¼+ ⅜
28½	9½	AtlasCp					56	17½		16⅝	17⅛
36¾	27¾	AutoDta		.64	1.8	16	43	36		35½	35⅝— ⅜
35	18½	AvcoCo		1.20	4.7	3	1922	25⅝		25	25⅛— ⅛
70	45	Avco	pf	2.50	5.8		30	55		55	55 + ⅛
87½	72	Avco	pf	4.50	6.4		2	66		66	66 — ⅛
19¾	12¾	Avery		.60	3.2	8	23	18¾		18½	18½— ⅛
23¾	13¾	Avnet		.80	3.6	7	124	22½		22¼	22⅜— ⅛
61⅞	45⅝	Avon		2.80	5.4	13	694	52⅝		51⅝	52 + ⅜
		— B—B—B —									
65⅝	12½	BAV	Liq	.52c			13	12½		12¾	12¾— ⅛
3	1⅛	BT	Mtg				103	2¾		2½	2¾+ ⅛
12⅛	6¾	Bache		.40a	3.4	6	284	12		11½	11⅞
48½	27	Bakrint		.60	1.2	16	370	48½		47⅞	48¼+ ⅛
35¾	17½	BaldwU		1.20	3.4	8	52	35		34⅞	35
52½	28¾	BldU	pf	2.04	3.9		5	u52¼		52	52⅜+ ⅜
28¼	20¾	BallCp		1.40	4.9	6	84	28⅞		28½	28½— ⅛
48⅝	31⅛	BallyMfg		s.10	1.2	9	1509	40¼		3EB⅛	39⅞+ 1¼
27⅝	21½	BallGE		2.64	9.9	7	106	24¾		24½	24⅝— ⅛
57⅝	45	Ball	pfB	4.50	9.6		z10	46¾		46¾	46¾— ⅛
24½	18¼	BanCal		.92	3.9	6	25	23½		23½	23½
19½	11½	Bandag		.60	3.3	10	171	18		17¾	18 — ⅜
31¾	17⅜	BangPnt		.80	2.7	6	29	29¼		29⅛	29⅛
42½	25	BanP	pf	2	5.0		3	40		39⅝	40 + ⅛
38	30⅝	BkNY		2.44a	7.1	5	85	34¾		34	34⅜+ ⅜
17⅜	13⅛	BkofVa		1.04	6.7	5	14	15⅝		15½	15½— ⅛
30⅜	23¼	BnkAm		1.32	4.5	7	1937	29⅞		29⅜	29⅜— ⅛
47⅜	32⅛	BankTr		3	6.4	6	170	47⅛		46¾	47⅛+ ⅛
29¼	25⅜	BkTr	pf	2.50	9.3		36	26⅝		26⅝	26⅝
51⅞	45½	BkTr	pf	4.22	8.9		60	47½		47½	47½— ⅛
14⅝	12¼	BanIlIS		1.36	10.	7	106	13½		13¼	13⅜+ ⅛
18	8¼	Bonner		.12	1.0	10	271	11½		12¼	12⅜+ ⅛
39¾	21¼	Barber		1.60	4.1	10	111	39⅜		38⅝	39¼+ ⅛
18⅞	15¾	BarrCR		.24	2.6	10	85	13¾		13½	13⅝+ ⅛
21⅝	15½	BarrGp		s.80	3.8	6	3	21		20¾	20⅞+ ⅛
19⅜	14⅜	BarryW		s.52	2.7	11	114	u20		19½	19½
50½	32¼	Bausch		2	4.1	8	213	48¾		47¾	48½+ ⅜
49¾	33¾	BaxtTrv		.50	1.1	15	289	46⅛		45¾	45⅞— ⅛
7½	2¾	BayCoIP				92	1082	u 8¼		6⅝	8¼+ 1⅛
23⅜	18¾	BayStG		2	8.4	7	40	u23⅜		23¾	23¾+ ⅛
12½	8⅝	BayhCg		.48	4.2	6	6	11⅜		11½	11½
30	22½	BayhSt		1.80	6.3	6	72	28⅝		28½	28⅝— ⅛
19¼	7¼	Brown		.30	2.0	5	12	15⅛		15⅛	15⅛+ ⅛
30	22½	BwnGp		1.80	6.3	6	72	28¾		27½	28¾+ ⅜
16	11	BwnFer		.60	4.1	10	219	14⅝		13⅞	14⅛— ⅛
18½	12¼	BrnSwk		.88	4.5	8	1135	52¾		52¼	52¼— ⅛
11⅝	4¾	CCI				4	239	9⅞		9⅝	9⅞+ ⅛
31⅜	10	CI Rty		.20e	.7232	24	3014	30¼		30¼	30¼— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chge Prev. Close
57⅜	29	CIT		2.60	4.6	8	2165	56⅞	56¼	56½	— ⅛
15	8⅛	CLC		.24	2.0	26	5	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
14½	7⅜	CNA	Fn				3	9⅜	14⅜	14¼	— ⅛
19⅜	13¼	CNA	pf	1.10	5.8		83	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
12⅜	9⅜	CNAI		1.08a	9.8		9	11⅜	11	11	— ⅛
56	47¼	CPC		3	5.5	8	262	54½	54¼	54½	— ⅛
17	14¼	CP Nat		1.44	10.	8	6	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
24¼	14⅜	CTS		.80	3.4	10	205	23⅞	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
50	26⅜	CabalC		1.60	3.4	7	14	47¼	47	47	
19	7¾	Cadence				7	34	17⅜	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
36½	18⅜	Caesars	s			57	2093	24⅜	23½	23½	— ⅛
20½	13	Callhn		.50b	2.6	11	82	19⅜	19	19⅛	— ⅛
6¼	2¾	CamerB				12	578	u 7	6	6⅞	+ ⅛
20½	17	CmRL	pf	5.50			237	20½	19⅞	20	— ⅛
38	31½	CamSp		1.76	5.4	8	429	33¼	32¾	32⅞	—

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Gold Hits Record $314.75-Ounce

NDON, Aug. 24 (AP-DJ) — ief bout of nervous profit-tak- rimmed the closing price of by a dollar today from a d high afternoon fixing of 75 an ounce.

old had opened sharply higher, ig a record at the morning fix topping that at the afternoon g. But despite very busy trade of the day, it was an extreme- rvous market at the historical- gh levels, one dealer said. This d some investors to take their profits, especially in front of the long British holiday weekend with the London market being closed Monday.

London's late gold price was $313.50-314.00 an ounce, bid and asked, down from $314.125 at the opening, $314.75 at the morning fixing but up from $309.375 late yesterday.

A precious metals expert said that the gold price had been rising by itself, freed from its previous link with dollar weakness and stimulated by the energy crisis and world recession worries. But he argued that the situation has reverted now, to a position in which gold market traders are again concerned over the dollar, whose recent recovery appears to have stalled. He claimed that the dollar looks steady but in fact it reflects a lot of intervention buying by the Federal Reserve and probably the Bundesbank.

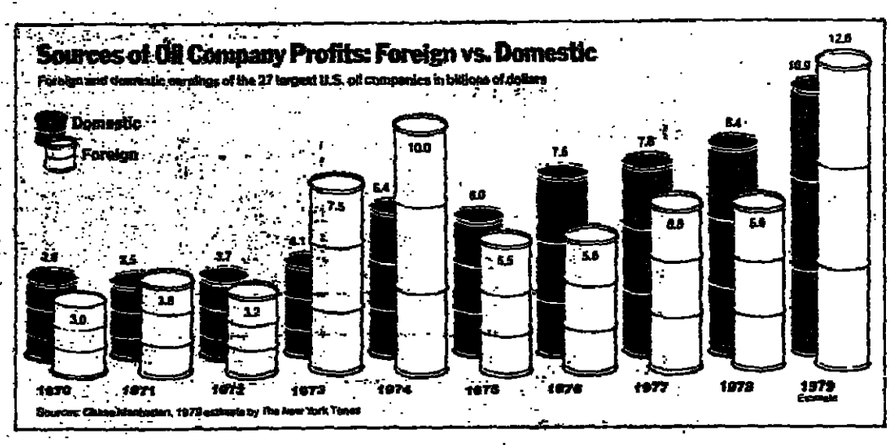
Pound Gains

His company is sticking with its prediction in January that gold will be at $325 by the end of the year, although it may well be subject to several downward technical corrections before it breaks the $325 mark, he said.

In thin, pre-weekend foreign exchange trading, the pound gained and the dollar weakened. Trading was dull for most of the day, perking up only in the afternoon with the pound rising nearly a cent after news that Nigeria intends to compensate British Petroleum within the next month for assets it recently nationalized.

The pound ended at $2.2335, up from $2.2230 late yesterday.

The dollar slipped to 1.8275 Deutsche marks from 1.8288 DM, to 1.6540 Swiss francs from 1.6563 francs and to 4.2560 French francs from 4.2580 francs. The dollar rose to 219.25 yen from 219.05 yen.



Overseas or Domestic Consumers

Oil Industry's Profits: Who Is Paying?

By Winston Williams

NEW YORK (NYT) — When the oil companies prompted headlines and wide criticism with their sharply higher second-quarter profits, the big companies seemed at pains to attribute the startling gains to operations outside the United States. The large profits did not come out of the U.S. consumer's pocket, or so the implication ran.

"Almost all of this year's first-half increase in net income occured outside the United States," Gulf Oil said in full-page advertisements in U.S. newspapers. Similarly, Texaco, in explaining a 132-percent increase in quarterly earnings, pointed to profits from foreign operations.

However, the industry's statements have been received skeptically by oil industry critics, who contend that the integrated oil business is not nearly as segmentable as the neat division between foreign operations and domestic operations would imply.

Industry critics contend that the oil companies' profits reports materially understate how much U.S. markets (and thus U.S. consumers) actually contributed to the companies' profits. According to the critics, the profits from hundreds of millions of dollars in "intracompany" sales — reflecting transactions between, for instance, a production unit abroad and the same company's U.S. refining or marketing operations — are customarily chalked up to foreign operations.

'Windfall' Tax Urged

The issue is important because the industry's substantial increases in profits for the second quarter and for the first six months this year have renewed the impetus to urgings that a "windfall" profits tax should be enacted to counter profiteering by the industry.

At the same time, however, many financial analysts who follow the oil industry contend that the industry's foreign profits of the first half are exceptional, unsustainable and likely drop in the near future.

The issue is not easy to sort out. "To some extent the debate over the source of profits is polemical," said Joseph Lerner, head of Energy Economics Associates, a consulting firm in Washington. "Oil companies usually try to maximize their foreign income to take advantage of foreign tax breaks, especially during times of big price increases. The interesting question is how much foreign income do they earn on products sold in the United States."

The American Petroleum Institute, the oil industry's principal trade group, has compiled figures showing that, for the oil industry as a whole, the surge in foreign profits did indeed dwarf the increase in the companies' domestic profits. According to the API, second-quarter profits for the 23 largest U.S. oil companies rose 69 percent to $5.3 billion. By its estimate, more than 80 percent of the growth in profits came from foreign operations.

But that is not the entire story. An examination of oil company income statements, together with interviews with oil executives and analysts, indicates that hundreds of millions of dollars in foreign profits are actually derived from petroleum products that are ultimately sold in the United States.

The financial statements released by the companies generally lack the detail for settling the question. A few companies, however, furnish more financial details than most. And their figures indicate that large sums are made on the intracorporate transfers.

But according to oil industry executives, these estimates are rough at best and do not reveal a great deal. Congressional and other critics say the international companies have arranged their business to make as much money as possible abroad and as little at home. This was done to take maximum advantage of federal tax credits on foreign income.

Oil industry executives concede that at one time this may have been the case. Companies were content to lose money on refining and marketing operations and take the profits at the well head. But now, the companies contend, nationalization of foreign properties have changed the way they do business.

Refining and marketing operations, especially in Europe, have become very profitable this year, they say. And higher prices for petroleum products in Europe, along with inventory profits, have been the key element in the strong overseas profits surge, they add.

According to many analysts, while the current debate continues, the prospect for the industry is for declining foreign earnings. The member countries of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries are exploiting tightness in the market to make more direct sales of their own, cutting the supply contracts of the major companies and forcing them to make expensive purchases on spot markets.

Also, product prices are starting to ease in Europe. Anthony Copp, an oil analyst for Salomon Brothers, said he expects that integrated domestic oil companies will probably perform better than the international companies in the second half of 1979 and in 1980.

Consumer Prices Continue 13.1% Annual Rise in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (UPI) — U.S. consumer prices shot up another 1 percent last month and inflation continued at its worst rate since 1946, the Labor Department reported today.

Energy and housing costs again registered large gains in July. Although food and clothing prices moderated, medical care and entertainment went up.

The seasonally adjusted 1 percent boost matched the June increase and meant inflation at the consumer level has now climbed at an annual rate of 13.1 percent during the first seven months of 1979.

If inflation continues through the year at its current level, it would be the worst inflation since 18.2 percent in 1946.

Gas Costs Soar

Gasoline prices increased 5 percent in July while fuel oil costs advanced 6.2 percent, the sixth large gain in a row. The price of gasoline has risen 42 percent in the past 12 months.

The nation's highest annual inflation rate since 1946 was 12.2 percent in 1974 — the year of the Arab oil embargo.

The department said its July price index for all urban consumers in July stood at 218.9 percent of its 1967 base, up 11.2 percent from a year earlier.

Food and beverage prices edged upward by only 0.1 percent following a 0.2-percent increase in June. Food price advances had averaged 1.1 percent between January and May before the moderation began. Grocery store prices fell 0.1 percent, the same as in June.

Transporation costs jumped 1.8 percent, mainly due to higher prices for gasoline and new cars. That index, which has now posted nine straight months of large increases, has risen by 16 percent over the past year.

Housing costs rose 1.2 percent, the sixth straight large advance. The cost of financing a house purchase jumped 2.7 percent, reflecting increases in mortgage rates.

The department released a separate report which showed that the purchasing power of the average U.S. family of four fell 0.4 percent last month. Over the past year, purchasing power is down by 3.9 percent, the department said.

Big Board Prices Lower; Fed Seen Raising Rates

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (Reuters) — New York Stock Exchange prices closed lower today as the Federal Reserve apparently tightened the nation's credit a notch following higher-than-expected money supply figures reported after the close yesterday.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 0.18 to 880.20 to finish the week about eight points lower. Declines led advances about four to three on volume of about 32 million shares.

The New York Federal Reserve Bank's posture in the government securities market today strongly indicates another tightening in monetary policy is underway, some money market analysts said. Even though not all analysts are convinced that the signals are clear — the Fed does not announce its intentions — there is a consensus that tightening is called for because of the sharp rise in the latest money supply figures and because of the 1-percent rise in the July consumer price index.

The Fed waited until the rate on federal funds rose to 11 5/16 before adding reserves. Some dealers said it indicated the Fed has inched the target rate for federal funds, overnight bank reserves, ¼ percentage point to 11¼ percent.

Among special situations, FlintKote rose ¾ to 49⅝. It is holding preliminary discussions with Louisiana Pacific concerning the possible acquisition of FlintKote. Louisiana Pacific eased ⅛ to 23.

Bluebird rose 1½ to 13¾. Northern Foods said it agreed to acquire Bluebird for $14.875 a share, or about $72 million.

Over the counter, Hoover eased to 14¾ bid from 15¼. It said it is not currently involved in any discussions to sell the company.

In other news, Integon Corp. said it is ending merger talks with CIT Financial.

Companies raising quarterly dividends were Fluorocarbon to 5 cents, Gould Invstors to 30 cents and Keene Corp. to 15 cents.



Francis Reining

People in Business

troller at Monsanto Plastics Resins in St. Louis, Francis ng, has been appointed ce director for the company's e-Africa area headquarters in els. He succeeds Michael who has been named controld will be based in St. Louis.

* * *

orola's Automotive Products ion has named Charles Gel- a Michelin corporate financial- er, as European marketing di- at the division headquarters nich. Peter Goebel, a mana- of technical operations, has appointed director of engi- g and manufacturing, also in ch.

* * *

ion Carbide Europe, based in va, has named Senior Vice lent Paul Hilton as chairman ing Clayton Stephenson, who rning to the United States.

* * *

rick Dempsey and Alberto de gi have been named interna- investment managers in the ational department of Coun- nk in London. Mr. Dempsey investment manager with the subsidiary of First National of Boston and Mr. de Dionigi Eurobond investment advisor Blyth Eastman Dillon in Lon-

* * *

seph Buttigieg 3rd has been d vice president and senior in- tional banking officer for ufacturers National Bank of it in London.

* * *

us Zumwinkel, a management ltant for McKinsey and Com- has been named a partner ppointed to the firm's execu- roup for West Germany and ia in Dusseldorf.

* * *

ne Delta Metal Group in d, England, has appointed director Ronnie Asserson nan replacing Alun Thomas, s retiring.

ssia Denies ports of Poor ain Harvest

SCOW, Aug. 24 (AP-DJ) — m reports of a poor Soviet harvest are too pessimistic, a official said.

e don't know whether the will be above average or just ge, but in any case we can say erall crop isn't disappoint- said Alexander Zholobov, a try of Agriculture official. till can face some unexpected ms from the weather."

official, however, did not de the possibility" of a grain hat would exceed last year's harvest of 237 million tons.

he West, the results already ing imagined as poor. And ombined with increased Sovi- chases of grain in world mar- has had U.S. prices rising pring.

t forecasters, including the Department of Agriculture e International Wheat Coun- far expect a good crop year Soviet Union's eastern grain

But they say inclement weather badly damaged the some European parts of the y.

Soviet Union also has con- d to the pessimism. For sev- ceeks, radio broadcasts have of "poor and sparse" crops European part, but Mr. Zho- insists that European crop ms have been overstated.

—News and Notes—

Nigeria will pay compensation "within the next month" to British Petroleum for assets it nationalized last month, Festus Marinho, managing director of the Nigerian National Petroleum Co., confirmed. He said his company was working out details of how much compensation would be paid, and added that negotiations between the two companies would start at any moment. He gave no figures.

* * *

Philips and Grundig have presented a plan to the West German Cartel Office under which Philips would take a 24.5 percent interest in a newly-formed holding unit owning 76.5 percent of Grundig stock, a Cartel Office spokesman said. Philips confirmed the announcement, which comes a little more than a week after both companies said they were negotiating about closer cooperation and a spokesman for a Philips unit in Germany said the talks could lead to the purchase of a share of Grundig. The plan presented by both companies and modified slightly according to suggestions from the antitrust authority is not subject to West German merger law because it does not involve a 25 percent or greater share of the company. Philips says it plans to pay around 370 million Deutsche marks for the minority stake.

* * *

Mitsubishi revised its forecast for the year ending next March 31, to a record 18 billion yen after-tax profit (about $82 million) and a record 10.1 trillion yen in sales. It earlier forecast net of 17 billion yen on 9.7 trillion yen in sales compared with 16.13 billion yen and 8.54 trillion yen achieved in the last business year. The company's better forecast emerged from an improvement in domestic sales and import transactions, which reflect the increasing value of imports for crude oil and other oil products as well as timber, it says.

* * *

Five to 10 billion barrels of oil could be added to the U.S. supply by using carbon dioxide as a recovery method, engineers with the Pullman Kellogg division of Pullman Inc. estimate. In a survey completed for the Energy Department, they say costs would be high, but ample carbon dioxide is available and, as the price of oil continues to rise, the method could become competitive. The method would involve pumping carbon dioxide into otherwise depleted oil reservoirs to force oil to the surface.

* * *

National Semiconductor is holding talks with struggling Itel that could lead to the acquisition of part or all of Itel's computer operations, National says. National supplies computers that Itel markets. Itel Friday named Thomas Tan president and chief operating officer and a director succeeding Peter Redfield. Itel also said Gary Friedman agreed to relinquish his positions as deputy chairman of the board, chairman of the executive committee and executive vice president due to differences of opinion concerning the operations of the company. The two will continue as directors but not as members of the executive committee.

* * *

Ashland Oil was sued by three independent oil companies who charged that Ashland has overcharged them and other oil companies about $955 million for gasoline since 1973. They are seeking about $2.8 billion in treble damages. Ashland called the suit "ridiculous and without merit."

* * *

Deere thinks "our earnings for the year will be better than last," according to Robert Hanson, Deere's president. He said demand for the farm machinery that Deere produces in larger volume than any other company continues to be strong. For the third quarter of its fiscal year ended July 31, Deere's sales totaled $1.4 billion, an increase of 25 percent over the 1978 quarter, and earnings were up 17 percent to $96.9 million. For the first nine months of the fiscal year, its sales were up 21 percent and earnings up 23 percent.

* * *

American Motors and Renault are conducting "intensive negotiations" on a previous proposal to assemble Renault models in AMC's U.S. plant. They hope to decide by Dec. 31 whether to proceed, according to AMC officials. An affirmative decision would require the investment, by one company or jointly, of $100 to $200 million in special equipment and tooling, one AMC executive disclosed.

Alitalia Cancels DC-10 Options

From Agency Dispatches

ROME, Aug. 24 — Italy's state airline, Alitalia, has canceled its options to buy six DC-10 aircraft from McDonnell-Douglas, an Alitalia spokesman said today.

Alitalia announced last May it had taken out options to buy the wide-body jets for $310 million. On June 15, however, it suspended the options after the DC-10 was temporarily grounded by the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration after a DC-10 crashed in Chicago killing 273 persons.

A McDonnell Douglas spokesman said in St. Louis that the cancellation of the order, worth about $240 million, will have little impact on the sales of the plane. The company still has orders totaling more than 56 billion, the spokesman said. He added that the Egyptian national airline, Egyptair, has not decided whether to buy four planes it expressed interest in previously.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions
In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

Canada

Massey Ferguson

3rd Quar.	1979	1978
Revenue	781.3	710.2
Loss	41.57	90.02
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	2,130.	2,020.
Loss	33.13	145.49

Japan

Canon

6 months	1979	1978
Revenue	85,040.	65,260.
Profits	4,590.	3,250.

Showa Oil

1st half	1979	1978
Revenue	269,620.	260,270.
Profits	10,28loss	3,440.

Three-Year Cure Unrealized

Criticism Growing Over Barre Plan's Meager Results

By Jack Abeaf

PARIS, Aug. 24 (AP-DJ) — French Prime Minister Raymond Barre will complete three years in office tomorrow amidst growing criticism from government supporters and opposition parties over the meager results achieved by his austere policies.

When he took office in August, 1976, Mr. Barre warned of difficult times ahead and bluntly announced that the French would have to tighten their belts if the country was to cure its chronic economic ills and adapt its economy to the new international environment brought about by higher energy costs.

The economics professor and former Common Market commissioner promised a cure within three years and introduced a series of classic, albeit highly unpopular, austerity measures affecting all economic levels.

Best Shot

But Mr. Barre's main policy objectives — to check inflation, reduce unemployment, restore the trade balance and maintain a strong currency — seem to have failed except for the trade position, though certainly the "second energy crisis" is partly to blame.

The feeling in some quarters is that Mr. Barre underestimated the time needed to cure France's chronic economic ills, and that the "oil shock" gave a near-fatal blow to his orthodox policies.

Others maintain that Mr. Barre's program was the only one, in face of the international environment, which was likely to redress France's economic equilibriums.

The consensus, however, is that despite its setbacks and problems, France seems to have weathered the latest energy crisis better than some other industrial nations.

International Standing

Moreover, French and foreign analysts agree that France's economic situation in general, and the franc's standing in particular, will be seriously compromised if and when Mr. Barre is forced to resign.

The prime minister has repeatedly said that he was not afraid of being unpopular because he had no personal political ambitions. And he has had the full backing of President Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

One of his first actions as prime minister was to check the growth of wages and other income which had been running at an annual rate of about 16 percent in 1976. He also attempted to reduce inequities by authorizing higher wages for the lowest income groups and by increasing allowances for the aged.

But the spendable revenue of French households was steadily eroded by the increase in personal income and social security taxes, accompanied by a successive series of price hikes in several sectors.

Some Concessions

His package also included tighter credit, sharp cuts in state subsidies to money-losing nationalized firms, the end of subsidies to lame-duck firms, the restructuring of ailing industrial sectors, increased state help for technologically advanced industries and export-oriented firms, and a promise to balance the budget.

During the three years, Mr. Barre rejected repeated calls for reflationary measures from the business community and labor as well as from members of the ruling majority, maintaining that there was no other alternative for the country. However, while his initial program was largely maintained on course, Mr. Barre was forced to enact various supportive measures to prevent the economy from plunging into a real recession.

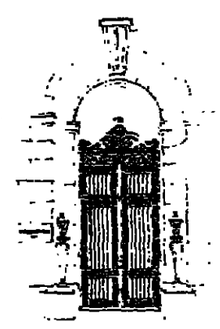
These included tax incentives to stimulate lagging capital investment in an attempt to improve international competitiveness and open the way for increased employment. He also encouraged long-term savings by granting income tax deductions to buyers of French securities.

While the government's incentives have improved corporate profits, consolidated their financial bases and reduced their indebtedness, they have failed to stimulate private corporate investment which is expected to increase only about 2 percent in volume this year.

On the basis of latest available official data, the scorecard of Mr. Barre's achievements follows:

- Inflation — From August, 1976, to June, 1979, consumer prices rose by 32 percent — 9.9 percent in 1976, 9 percent in 1977 and 9.7 percent in 1978 — and are currently rising at an annual rate of 11 percent.
- Growth — The gross domestic product grew by 4.7 percent in 1976, 3.2 percent in 1977, 3.3 percent in 1978 and is expected to be less than 3 percent this year and fall to about 2 percent in 1980.
- Labor — Unemployment was up about 50 percent at end-July from three years earlier to a new seasonally adjusted postwar record of 1.4 million. Meanwhile, job offers declined by 50 percent to 87,400.
- Wages — The growth of wages slowed appreciably, so that the real rise in workers purchasing power was reduced from 3.75 percent in 1976 to 3 percent in 1978 and is seen dropping to about 2 percent this year.
- Foreign trade — This is one of the few sectors where the government's policy seems to have paid off. From a deficit of 20.5 billion francs (about $4.81 billion) in 1976, France's trade was in surplus by 1.9 billion francs in 1978. But the trend is changing again and, mainly as a result of the higher oil import bill, France is expected to have a trade deficit of some 10 billion francs this year. Its current-account balance, which combines services with merchandise trade, will show another surplus, however.
- Currency — The parity of the franc was generally maintained. France was able join the European Monetary System and so far has experienced little trouble. However, while the franc appreciated some 17 percent against the dollar in the past three years, it has lost 15 percent against the Deutsche mark and 22 percent against the Swiss franc.
- Budget — Instead of balancing the budget as forecast, the government's deficit rose from 17 billion francs in 1976 to 34 billion in 1978 and an expected 40 billion this year.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 24

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chg Prev Close
16½	9⅞	MitroCp	.96		6.9	9	3	14	14	14	
43½	20⅛	Mitsins	.80		1.9	5	33	41⅞	41⅜	41⅝	+⅜
59½	46	MPacC	3		5.8	5	202	52⅝	52	52	—1
13⅜	10⅝	MoPSv	1b		7.9	8	13	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	
42	36¼	Mobil s	2.40		5.8	6	1345	u42⅞	42⅛	42⅝	+1¾
4½	1¾	MobileH				12	46	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
19¾	11⅞	MdMer	.20		1.4	7	40	14⅝	14¼	14¼	+⅛
145⁄8	9¾	Mohasco	.90		8.2	9	z120	11	10¾	11	+ ⅛
14⅜	6½	MohkDia				12	362	14	13½	14	+ ⅜
23½	13½	MohkR	1.20		8.7	125	8	13⅞	13⅜	13¾	+ ⅛
18¾	14⅛	Monrh s	1		5.5	5	9	18½	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
48	17¼	Monsar	.52		1.1	8	144	u49⅛	47½	49⅛	+1⅜
60¼	45	Morgan	3.40		6.0	7	1235	57⅛	56	56½	— ⅜
19⅜	16	MntDU	1.50		7.9	7	23	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
24⅜	19½	MonPw	2.04		8.7	9	71	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	
21½	18⅛	MonSt	1.80a		9.2		31	19½	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
18⅛	7½	MONY	.92e		11.1	11	47	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
39¾	27	MoorM	1.12		3.1	6	113	36	35⅝	36	
54⅞	43¾	Morgan	2.50		4.7	8	302	53⅝	52⅝	53⅛	— ⅛
51	18¾	MorKn	1.50		5.0	6	64	30½	30	30⅛	— ⅝
20⅛	13¼	MorseSh	.66		3.8	6	75	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
8⅝	5⅛	MtgTrAm				8	55	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
34⅝	25⅝	MorNor	1.40		3.3	9	44	31½	31½	31½	
52⅜	36	Motrola	1.20		2.5	11	382	49⅛	48¾	48⅞	+ ⅛
40½	24½	MtFuel	2.20		7.9	10	189	28	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
27¾	24⅛	MtSTel	2.32		8.8	7	36	26⅛	26⅛	26½	
14¾	5¼	Munford			1.1		27	9½	9⅛	9½	
8¾	4	Munid pf	.60		6.4		5	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
18⅝	14	Munsng	1.20		8.1	12	10	15	14⅝	14⅞	
16½	11⅝	MurphC	1.28		8.8	22	12	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
69¾	40	MurpOil	1		1.4	13	96	u70	68	70	+ ⅜
21⅞	14	MurryO	1		5.1	7	2	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	
14¾	12¾	MutOm	1.32		10.		2	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
15¼	7½	MyersL	.50		4.9	7	62	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
					N—	—N	—N	—			
21⅜	13¾	NCR	.64		3.4	9	67	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
16⅜	12⅛	NCNB n	.64		4.2	7	55	15½	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
80⅜	56⅛	NCR	1.60		2.8	9	684	79⅝	78½	79⅜	+ ⅜
28¼	17½	NLInd	1.20		4.3	10	334	28	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅜
37	19	NLT	1.12		3.7	8	637	30⅜	29⅞	30⅛	
10¾	8¾	NVF	s			6	213	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
28½	23	Nabisco	1.50		6.1	8	83	24⅝	24¼	24⅜	+ ⅜
35⅜	24⅜	Nalco	1.36		4.0	15	384	34½	34	34¼	+ ⅛
33¼	12¼	Narco	.68		4.1	16	23	16½	16⅜	16½	— ⅛
38	20⅝	Nashua	1.20		4.1	6	113	32	31¾	31¾	
58	32⅜	NatAuri	.80		1.8	67	33	47¾	47¼	47¾	
23	14	NatCan	.72		3.3	10	574	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜
40½	25½	NCan pf	1.90		3.8	2	40	40	40	40	— ⅛
15½	9	NtCtyL	.60		5.1	7	31	12	11¾	11¾	— ½
35⅜	27½	NtDelr	2		5.8	5	5	34⅝	34½	34½	+ ⅛
26½	18	NatDist	1.80		6.4	7	2221	u28⅜	28	28¼	+2
76¾	71½	NDist	pf4.25		6.0		z30	70⅝	d70⅝	70⅝	— ½
30¼	24⅝	NatFG	2.54		8.4	6	17	30¼	29½	30¼	+ ⅜
26½	24	NFG	pf 2.30		9.0		37	25½	25¼	25½	— ⅛
23⅜	15⅝	NatGyp	1.32		5.7	5	220	u23	22⅝	23	+ ⅜
4⅝	2½	NtHdrm					25	3¾	3¾	3¾	
19¾	7¾	NtLibr	n .28		2.1	9	193	13¾	13¼	13¾	+ ⅛
24⅝	16¼	NMdCr	s.60		2.6	11	115	22⅞	22½	22¾	— ⅛
20	12½	NMedE	s.50		2.6	11	278	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
19	11⅜	NMineSv	.56		3.6	21	17	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ½
22⅛	15⅜	NtPrest	1.50		7.9	11	24	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅛
33½	18½	NtSemic				12	2173	30½	29⅜	29⅝	— ⅛
21¼	13	NtSvIn	1.08		5.7	6	28	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜
21½	14½	NStand	1.24		7.3	6	22	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅛
35	28¾	NatStl	2.60		7.7	5	5	34	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
5¼	3⅝	NatTea				7	30	4	4	4	
57⅝	35⅝	Natom	2.20		4.0	6	112	54⅜	54⅛	54⅝	+ ⅛
37⅜	25	Natm pf	1.60		4.5		37	35¾	35½	35½	— ⅜
27½	20¾	NevPw	2.12		8.0	7	131	26½	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
18	14⅜	NevP	pfI.60		10.		z600	16	16	16	
20	16½	NevP	pfI.74		9.6		z100	18½	18⅛	18⅛	
24	20	NevP	pf2.30		11.		z50	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅜
24⅜	20⅛	NEngEl	2.24		9.8	6	60	23	22⅝	22⅝	
17⅜	14⅛	NEnGE	1.60		9.6	6	12	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	
104¼	97½	NEG	pf 9.80		9.7		101	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜	+1⅛
23½	17½	NENucl	s.26		1.2	17	88	22	21¾	22	— ⅜
30	26⅝	NEnP	pf2.76		9.8		3	28¼	27⅞	28⅛	+ ⅛
36¼	31⅛	NEngT	3.16		8.9	8	7	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
19	15⅞	NYSEG	1.76		10.	7	63	17⅜	17¼	17¾	+ ⅛
42	35	NYS	pf 3.75		10.		z250	37	36½	36½	— ⅛
96½	82	NYS	pf 8.80		10.		z130	84¾	84¼	84¾	
24¼	19⅝	NYS	pf 2.12		9.7		1	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
5½	2⅛	Newcrp					39	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
10⅛	8¼	Newell	n .70		7.6	6	144	9⅜	9	9¼	+ ¼
44	21¼	Newhall	.80		1.9	8	21	43½	42½	42½	—1
29⅝	19¾	Newmt	1.60		4.0	7	791	u30⅜	29⅝	30⅛	
91	66	Newsf	pf 4.50		4.8		16	u95	90	94½	+4½
17	7¼	Newsprk	.20		1.3	13	118	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
15⅜	13	NiaMP	1.44		10.	7	963	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
37¾	31	NiaMpl	3.40		10.		z10	36	34	34	+ ⅛
42½	35	NiaMpl	3.90		11.		z110	37	36¼	36¼	— ⅜
46	36¼	NiaMpl	4.10		11.		z30	38½	38½	38½	—1¼
56¾	45½	NiaMpl	5.25		11.		z100	49½	49½	49½	+ ½
83	71¾	NiaMpl	7.72		10.		z150	74	74	74	
12⅝	9½	NiagSh	1.21e		9.7		7	12⅝	12⅝	12½	
35	26⅛	NICOR	2.52		7.2	7	159	u35⅞	34⅞	35¼	+ ⅜
34	26	NICO	pf1.90		5.5		18	u34⅛	34⅛	34½	+ ⅜
28⅞	20¾	NorNH	1.92		7.1	6	228	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	
26⅝	18½	Norlin	1.60		6.7	4	109	24⅛	24	24	+ 1⅛
28⅞	20⅜	Norris	1.60		5.5	7	636	25½	24¾	25⅛	+ ⅜
38½	14⅞	NACoal	.64		1.9	9	26	34½	34⅛	34⅜	— ½
5¼	2⅜	NpAMig					26	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
34¾	24¼	NpAPhl	1.70		5.6	5	25	30⅜	30¼	30⅜	— ⅛
10¾	8⅜	NaestUI	1.16		10.	8	324	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	
21⅞	11	NCalSL	.70		3.7	5	7	19	18¾	19	+ ⅜
18¼	14⅞	NIndPS	1.50		9.4	8	84	16	15⅞	16	
51⅞	32¼	NorNGs	3		5.9	7	79	50¾	50⅝	50¾	+ ⅛
101½	96½	NoNG	pf8.48		8.6		z20	98¾	98¾	98¾	
27⅞	21⅜	NoStPw	2.28		9.1	7	215	25⅛	25	25⅛	— ⅛
84¾	71¼	NSPw	pf 7		9.2		z250	76	76	76	
43¾	28¾	NorTel	g.80				79	41½	40	40	—1⅜
7⅜	4½	Nthgate	g				43	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
48⅝	27¾	Nortrp	1.80		5.1	5	301	35¾	35	35¼	— ⅛
37½	22⅜	NwstAirl	.80		2.4	10	1972	34	33¾	34	— ⅛
29¼	23	NwrBcp	1.32		4.7	7	94	28⅜	28	28⅜	— ⅛
24⅜	17	NwrEnr	s1.30		5.5	6	246	24	23½	23½	— ½
37⅜	23	NwInd	2.05		5.7	7	102	36¼	35⅝	36¼	
27	24	NwIP	pf2.50		9.9		10	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅜
26½	24	NwIP	pf2.36		9.3		1	25¼	25¼	25¼	
12⅜	9¾	NwMAL	1		8.7	14	51	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
28¼	27½	NwStW	1.80		6.2	5	1/	29⅛	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
34	22	Norton	1.40		4.3	7	35	33	32¾	32¾	— ⅜
20⅜	14½	NorSlm	1.04		6.1	7	502	17⅛	17	17⅛	
45⅛	33½	NorIS	pf1.60		4.1		2	38¾	38¾	38¾	— ⅜
33⅜	27	Nucor	s .36		1.2	5	90	31¼	30½	30½	— ⅝
					O—	—O	—O	—			
62	16¾	OKC	1.20		2.2	12	566	55⅝	52½	53⅛	—2½
33⅜	14⅜	Oakind	.40		1.4	16	134	29⅞	29⅜	29⅝	— ⅛
20	15⅝	OakleP	1.20		6.2	9	2	19⅜	19¼	19¼	
25⅞	14⅞	OcciPet	1.25		5.0	9	1209	25¼	24⅝	25	— ⅛
18¾	4⅛	OccPet	wt				266	10⅛	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
48¾	26¾	OccIP	pf2.16		5.4		7	40⅛	40	40⅛	— ⅛
83	48½	OccIP	pf3.60		4.4		4	81⅜	80⅝	81⅜	— ⅝
80	48¼	OccIP	pf 4		5.1		1	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜	—1⅝
26⅜	22	OccIP	pf2.50		11.		34	23⅜	23½	23½	+ ⅛
23	18½	OccIP	pf2.12		11.		10	20½	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
24½	19⅛	OccIP	pf2.30		11.		1	21¾	21¾	21¾	
35¼	27¼	Ogden	2		5.9	5	43	34⅜	33⅝	33⅝	— ½
53	43	Ogdn	pf1.87		3.6		1	51½	51½	51½	
18¾	14⅜	OhioEd	1.76		11.	13	546	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
43	35½	OhEd	pf3.90		11.		z200	36½	36¼	36¼	—1¼
48¼	40	OhEd	pf4.40		11.		z10	41	41	41	—1
49	40	OhEd	pf4.56		10.		z50	44½	44½	44½	+ ½
80	67½	OhEd	pf7.24		10.		z10	72	72	72	
97½	75	OhEd	pf8.44		11.		z100	82	81	81	—2¼
109	98¾	OhEd	pf10.48		10.		z10	101½	101½	101½	
111	100¾	OhEd	pf10.76		11.		z100	103	103	101½	—1½
82½	71	OhP	pf 8.84		11.		z60	75	75	75	
85½	67	OhP	pfB7.60		10.		z100	75½	75½	75½	+ ⅜
81	71	OhP	pfC7.60		10.		z170	74	73	74	—2
25⅝	20½	OhP	pfG2.27		10.		4	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	
123	109½	OhP	pfA 14		12.		z100	112¼	112¼	112¼	—1
18⅜	15⅜	OklaGE	1.80		9.8	11	266	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
10	8½	OklGE	pf.80		9.1		z110	8¾	8¾	8¾	
25⅜	18¾	OklaNG	1.80		7.2	7	86	25¼	25	25⅛	
25⅜	14½	Olin			4.1	7	948	24⅜	23⅝	24⅛	
36½	23	Omark	1.12		3.8	5	7	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
26¼	16	Oneida	.92		3.6	7	30	26	25⅝	25¾	— ⅛
13½	9½	Opelika	.84		6.5	5	2	13	13	13	
16⅜	13⅜	OranRk	1.56		11.	7	32	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	— ⅛
9⅜	4⅜	Orange	.20		2.6	4	100	8½	7¾	7¾	— ⅜
13½	7¾	OrionC	.30		2.6	7	150	11⅜	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
23½	15⅜	OutMar	1.40		8.9	8	128	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
33⅜	18¾	OutletCo	1		4.3	7	9	23½	23	23⅛	— ⅜
18⅜	13	OvertnDr	.84		4.7	6	32	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
25⅞	16	OvrnTr	1.24		4.9	5	29	25⅝	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
34⅛	20¼	OwenSh	.50b		1.5	7	11	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
34¾	24½	OwenC	1.20		4.1	8	154	29⅜	29½	29½	— ⅛
24¾	17⅛	OwenIll	1.26		5.7	5	399	22¼	21¾	22	— ⅛
12½	8	Oxirdin	.68		6.5	5	3	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
					P—	—P	—				
19⅞	15⅛	PHH Gp	.64		3.3	9	33	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
12½	8	PNBM	.96e		7.9	9	52	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
32¾	23½	PPG	1.84		5.7	7	129	32½	32	32½	— ⅛
23⅜	12⅜	PSA				4	157	21	20⅝	21	
13½	11⅛	PacAS	1.28		10.		46	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	
25⅛	21⅛	PacGE	2.48		10.	6	962	24	23¾	24	
23⅜	18⅞	PacLtg	2		8.7	6	237	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	+ ⅛
27⅜	18½	PacLtn	2.20		4.3	14	16	51	50¾	51	+ ⅜
21½	17	PNwTel	1.64		8.6	7	14	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
23	19¼	PacPw	1.92		9.1	9	111	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	
16⅜	14	PacTT	1.40		9.8	8	35	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
70	62	PacTT	pf 6		9.4		z50	64	64	64	+ ¼
18⅜	10	PacTin	1		5.3	8	4	u18⅜	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
13⅜	6⅞	PaineW	.44		4.2	5	196	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
17	12¾	PalW	pf1.30		8.7		4	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
20¾	13⅜	PalmBc	1.20		6.4	4	113	18⅞	18½	18⅝	+ ⅜
8¼	3¼	Pamida	.96i				66	4⅝	4	4	
10¾	5⅜	PanAm				3	2776	7¼	7¼	7¼	
55¾	36⅛	PanEP	3.10		5.7	7	172	55⅝	54½	54½	— ¾
23½	14⅜	Pancft	1.14b		5.6	7	73	20⅜	20	20⅛	+ ⅜
21	10⅜	Pargas	1.08		5.6	8	93	19⅝	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	18½	ParkDrs	.84				8.10	409	21¾	21¼	21½	— ⅛
38⅝	22⅛	ParkH	1.20		4.3	7	262	28¼	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
17¾	15½	ParkPn	s.36		2.2	9	281	16⅜	16¼	16½	— ⅛
16⅜	7	ParPtl					38	428	u16½	16	16¼ + ⅛
24¾	15½	Pavlsnw	.60		2.5	9	37	24	23¾	24	— ⅛
29¼	18⅞	Peabdy	.28b		1.1	9	173	24⅜	23¾	24⅛	— ⅛
14	6	Pengo				36	18	12½	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
22½	13⅜	PenCan					153	19	18½	18½	— ⅜
12	9⅜	PenCn	prA				4	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
6½	4⅜	Pr nCn	prB				253	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
6¼	2⅜	PenDix					161	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
9⅛	7¼	PennCp	n.12		1.4		257	8½	8¼	8½	— ⅛
40⅛	28	Pennev	1.76		5.3	9	971	33⅛	32⅝	33⅛	+ ½
22½	18¼	PaPL	2.04		9.9	7	127	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅛
50½	48⅜	PaPL	pf4.40		9.7		z100	45¼	45¼	45¼	—1¼
51½	42	PaPL	pf4.50		10.		z10	45	45	45	— ½
91	77¼	PaPL	pf8.40		10.		z10	82¼	82¼	82¼	— ⅛
106	99	PaPL	pf9.24		8.9		z210	103¾	103¾	103¾	+1⅛
122	109	PaPL	pf 13		11.		z90	114	114	114	+ ⅛
42½	30½	Penwlt	2.20		6.4	7	16	34½	34¼	34¼	— ⅛
48	26⅛	Pennzol	2.20		4.7	9	746	47	44⅞	47	+1⅜
14	9⅛	PeopDr	.24		1.9	8	33	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
39⅜	31⅛	PeopGs	2.88		7.5	8	186	39	38⅛	38⅝	— ⅜
32⅝	21⅜	PepsiCo	1.14		4.2	10	1024	27½	26⅝	27	— ⅛
24⅛	19¾	PerkinE	.52		1.7	13	335	30¼	29¾	30	— ⅛
17⅜	7⅜	Perlec				10	371	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
46	31¼	Petrie	1.40		3.7	11	39	37⅝	37	37½	— ⅛
46⅜	27½	Petrsin	1.04		2.2	10	287	u47	46½	47	+ ⅜
27	20⅜	PetRs	2.47e		9.2		25	26⅜	26½	26⅜	+ ⅛
25	19	PetRs	pf1.75		7.2		22	24½	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
39	29	Pfizer	1.32		3.8	11	1844	35⅜	35	35	— ⅛
20¼	19¼	PhelpD	1		3.5	9	226	28⅜	27⅞	28⅛	+ ⅛
18⅜	15	PhilaEl	1.80		11.	8	927	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
46¼	39	PhilE	pf4.30		10.		z110	41	40½	41	+ ½
47	38⅜	PhilE	pf4.40		11.		z250	41¾	40½	41¾	+ ⅜
81⅜	73½	PhilE	pf 7		9.5		z500	73½	73½	73½	—2¼
108¾	87	PhilE	pf8.72		10.		z120	8e½	86	86½	+ 2
88¼	71½	PhilE	pf7.85		10.		z100	77	76¼	76¼	—1¼
106⅛	87¼	PhilE	pf9.50		9.9		z70	95½	95½	95½	
86⅜	70	PhilE	pf7.80		10.		z100	78	78	78	
84	69	PhilE	pf7.75		11.		z100	77½	71½	71½	+ ⅛
30¼	19¼	PhilSub	1.10		3.7	9	68	30	29¾	30	
38⅛	31⅛	PhilMr	s1.25		3.4	10	508	37¼	36⅝	36⅞	— ⅜
8½	3¾	Philind	.28		4.9	3	98	5⅝	5¾	5½	— ⅛
13¾	8⅝	Philind	pf 1		9.5		3	10½	10½	10½	
46¾	28⅞	PhilPet	1.40		3.5	8	639	40¼	40	40¼ + ⅛	
18	9¼	PhilVH	.60		4.7	5	26	13	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
15¾	8⅜	PledAvt	.24		1.7	5	134	14⅜	14½	14½	+ ⅛
19⅜	15⅜	PleNG	1.56a		7.9	10	18	19⅝	19½	19½	+ ⅛
13⅜	6	Pler 1	.15e		1.2	8	39	12½	12⅜	12⅜	
47¾	32	Pllsbry	1.52		3.9	8	98	39¾	39½	39½	— ⅛
40¾	24½	Pioner	1.92		4.4	10	88	u40¾	40	40⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	21⅜	PitnyB	1.20		4.0	9	234	30⅛	29¾	30	
33	22	PittsB	pf2.12		6.5		2	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅜
26⅜	16	Pittsn	1.20		4.8	17	1243	24⅞	24¼	24⅜	+ ⅛
10⅝	5	PlanRsc				9	95	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
23¾	14½	PlanIrn	.16		.8	15	79	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
32⅞	18½	Playbov	.12		.7	20	56	18	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
26½	18⅜	Plessey	1e		4.0	9	10	25	25	25	+ ⅛
30½	17	Pneuma			4.0	9	85	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
17⅞	11⅜	PogoPd	.20b		1.2	11	957	17⅛	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
60½	26⅛	Polaroid	1		3.4	9	429	29⅝	28⅝	29⅛	+ ⅛
39½	14½	Pndrosa	.40		2.2	5	148	18½	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
37⅜	21½	PopTal	1.16		3.2	5	7	36	36	36	— ⅛
21⅞	13	Portec	.80b		4.2	9	34	19½	19	19⅛	— ⅛
19¾	14⅛	PortGE	1.70		10.	11	122	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
27⅜	23½	PorG	pf2.60		11.		1	24	24	24	
38⅞	27½	Pollch	1.16		3.2	8	54	35¾	35¾	35¾	— ⅛
15⅝	12¾	PolmEI	1.34		10.	8	x881	13¼	13	13⅛	— ⅛
42½	35	PolEl	pf2.44		6.3		1	38½	38½	38½	
52	44¼	PolEl	pf4.50		9.6		z20	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	— ⅜
47	39	PolEl	pf4.04		9.5		z1130	42¾	42¾	42¾	+ ⅛
35	21⅜	Premier	.64		1.9	11	67	34	33¾	34

مكتبة من الاهل

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 24

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High Low | Stock Div. In $ | Yld. | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Close Quot. | Ch'ge Prev Close

— A—A—A —
AAR .44 4.0 6 1 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝— ⅛
AAV .29e 4.3 6 2 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
APS .44 4.8 7 41 9¼ 9⅛ 9¼+ ⅛
ATI 2 2⅝ 2¼ 2⅝
AVC 5 7 11⅜ 11⅜ 11⅜
AZL 12 5 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
AbrdM .40b 4.1 6 7 10 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
AcmeU .30 1.9 16 1 16 16 16
Action 2 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
ActonCp .30 2.8 7 13 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝— ⅛
AdomR .12 .6 15 41 21⅜ 20⅝ 21⅛+ ⅛
AdobeO .20 .6 30 137 35⅝ 35⅝ 35⅝+ ⅜
AeglsCp 9 113 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝— ⅛
Aeronca 44 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
AffiCap .10e 1.5 25 32 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝+ ⅛
AffilHsp .28 5.0 11 1 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
AfterSix .32 5.7 5 14 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
AlskAir .30r 4.9 6 103 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛— ⅛
Alcolac .18 1.3 12 161 14⅛ 13½ 13½— ⅜
AllegCp wt 6 u28 28 28 + ½
AloAir wtO 2 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
Alphaln .15e 1.2 11 32 13⅝ 13½ 13⅝+ ⅛
Altoril .32e 2.5 4 3 13 13 13
Altec 16 30 1 15-16 15-16
AlterFd .50 2.1 7 7 23⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝+ ⅛
Amdhl .40 1.4 10 305 25⅝ 24½ 25⅜+1⅛
AmAgro .05e 3 9 8 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛+ ⅛
AmBilt .12e 1.0 7 17 12⅛ 12 12
AmBusPd .40 3.6 7 6 11⅛ 11 11⅛+ ⅛
AmCapCp 35 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛
AmContrl .56 4.0 7 9 u14 14 14 + ½
AmGarPd .34 2.4 6 1 14 14 14
AmIsrael .06e 1.7 3 54 3⅝ 3½ 3½— ⅛
AmMzeA .48 4.5 7 55 10⅝ 10 10⅝+ ⅛
AmMzeB .48 4.5 7 15 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝+ ⅜
AmMlg 1.90t 2.6 11 2 72¼ 72¼ 72¼+ ¼
AmBld s 16 123 9½ 9⅛ 9½
AmMotIn .30 2.2 6 22 13⅜ 13⅜ 13⅜— ⅜
AmPetf 2.20 6.2 7 27 35⅝ 35⅜ 35⅜— ⅛
AmScE .04e .5 21 7⅝ 7⅝ 7½— ⅛
AmTec .50a 5.8 4 19 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝+ ⅛
AnaloC .20e 1.1 9 333 18⅝ 18⅛ 18⅛— ⅛
Anthony .40 3.6 5 6 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
ApIDta .16 1.5 11 40 10⅝ 10⅜ 10½+ ⅜
ApldDev 27 68 6⅛ 5⅞ 5⅞— ⅛
ArcoCd g.47 543 35⅝ 35⅛ 35⅝— ⅛
ArrowA .20 2.8 4 5 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
Arundel .10e 1.2 5 6 8⅝ 8⅛ 8⅝
Asamer g.30 76 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝— ⅛
AsknSvc 71 44 u 4⅛ 3⅝ 4⅛+ ⅜
Astrex 10 8 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛
Atlnta .15e 2.6 7 2 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
AtcoInd 19 ⅜ ⅜ ⅜— ⅛
AtlsCM .05e 1.8 9 319 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
AtlasCp wt 33 6⅛ 6 6⅛— ⅛
Audiotr .16 2.7 5 5 6 5⅞ 6
Auqat s .40 1.8 14 97 23½ 22½ 22½— ⅜
AutmRod 2 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
AutoSw 1.20 3.0 11 4 39⅝ 39⅝ 39⅝
AVEMC .34 4.1 7 56 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛
Avondl 1.20 7.0 23 1 17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛+ ⅛
Aydin 11 25 15⅛ 15 15 — ½
— B—B—B —
BAT .15e 2.4 50 6⅜ 6⅛ 6⅛— ⅛
BRT 3 1½ 1½ 1½
Badger .80 6.5 6 7 12⅛ 12 12⅛+ ⅛
Baker .20 3.8 6 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛+ ⅛
Baldor .28 .9 13 19 31⅜ 30⅝ 31 — ⅜
BaldwS .32a 4.1 20 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝+ ⅛
BalFd 1.62e 8.0 5 20⅝ 20⅛ 20⅝
Bangor wt 16 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
Banstr g.30 2.9 63 10½ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
BanesE 12 49 7 6½ 7 + ⅛
Barnwl .20 1.9 15 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
BarryR s.16 1.5 11 139 10⅝ 10 10½+ ⅛
BarthS 12 2 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
Bartons 19 2 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
BaruchF 31 15 5 5 5
BasicA s.40 1.9 5 41 21⅝ 21⅛ 21⅛— ⅛
BeaEnt 10 165 9 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
BergnB .24 2.2 7 30 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝
BergB pf1.15 6.1 2 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝
BernzO 16 2½ 2½ 2½
Berven 37 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
BethCp 4 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
Beverly .12e 1.6 10 724 7½ 7½ 7½+ ⅛
BicPen .48 4.1 9 28 11⅝ 11½ 11⅝+ ⅛
Bickfrd .05e 2.5 7 20 2 2 2
BigVSp s.24 2.4 6 6 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝+ ⅛
Blessng .54 6.4 4 6 8½ 8½ 8½— ⅛
Blount .64 2.6 6 25 24⅝ 24⅛ 24⅝+ ⅛
BlndnAp 6 5 4⅝ 5
BoltBer .40 2.8 9 14⅝ 14½ 14½— ⅛
BowVall g.10 189 27½ 26⅝ 27⅛— ⅛
BowlA n.24 4.7 7 8 5⅛ 5 5⅛+ ⅛
Bowmar 39 289 5⅝ 5 5⅝+ ⅛
Bowne .48 2.3 8 5 20½ 20⅛ 20⅝+ ⅛
BradfdN .26 2.3 8 228 11⅛ 10⅝ 11⅛
Branch .20 4.1 5 9 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞
Braniff wt 3 10½ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
Brascan 1b 4.9 6 37 20⅝ 20⅛ 20½
BreezeCp .571 5.4 5 15 10½ 10½ 10½— ⅛
BristBr .60 2.6 9 45 23½ 23⅛ 23⅛— ⅛
BrooksP .44 1.9 12 17 23⅛ 22⅝ 22⅝— ⅛
BrownCo wt 27 3½ 3⅛ 3½+ ⅛
BrnFA 1.16 3.1 12 3 37⅝ 37⅝ 37⅝+ ⅛
BrnFB 1.16 2.9 12 19 40 39⅝ 39⅞— ⅛
Buell .50 4.1 6 10 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛
Brnsin .60 4.1 8 7 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝
— C—C—C —
CK Pet .16 1.0 34 69 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝— ⅛
CDI 7 21 11 10½ 10½— ⅛
CHB Fd .57t 6.8 6 10 8½ 8⅛ 8⅛— ⅛
CMI Cp .05e 1.2 5 9 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
CRS .30 2.4 6 11 12½ 12⅛ 12½+ ⅛
CSE 1.40 6.4 6 10 22 21⅝ 21⅝— ⅛
CWTron .79e 2.8 6 3 28⅛ 28 28 — ⅛
CagleA .05e .9 3 5 5⅝ 5½ 5⅝
Calder .50 2.5 7 22 20⅛ 20 20⅛+ ⅛
Calcomp 48 34 12½ 12⅛ 12⅛
CalPtC 2 4.3 7 13 47 46⅝ 46⅝— ⅛
Camco .36 1.3 12 18 27½ 27 27½+ ⅛
CampChb g 59 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝
CdnHmst g 78 19 18⅝ 18⅝— ⅛
CdMarc g.40 247 u15 14½ 15 + ⅜
CdnMer g 12 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝+ ⅛
CdSupO g 126 u134 131 134 +3⅝
CapitlFd .30 5.0 5 8 4 4 4 + ⅛
Caressa .05e 1.4 8 15 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
Carnat 1.50 5.5 8 217 27⅛ 27⅛ 27⅛— ⅛
CaroEn s 9 9 22⅝ 22 22 — ⅝
CarolDv 7 9 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝+ ⅛
CastlAM 1b 6.2 5 18 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛
CasFd 2.50e 12. 33 21⅝ 21⅛ 21⅛— ⅛
Cavitrn .10e 1.0 80 6 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝+ ⅛
CeluCft 5 1 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
CenM pf2.50 10. z800 33⅛ 33 33⅛+1⅛
CentSe .70e 11. 5 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
CntryFo .05e .8 6 1 6½ 6½ 6½— ⅛
Chanvll 1.20 6.2 6 60 19⅝ 19⅛ 19⅛+ ⅛
CertifCp 10 5 5⅛ 4⅝ 4⅝+ ⅛
Chatec .12 2.5 9 25 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
ChadMl .60 8.7 6 6 7 6⅞ 6⅞— ⅛
ChampHo 333 1½ 1⅜ 1⅜
ChartM s 7 29 u18⅝ 18⅛ 18⅛
ChrtM pf.75 11. 6 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
Chmpist .24 2.6 9 1 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
ChRv 1.60a 7.8 12 11 20½ 20⅛ 20½+ ⅛
ChiefDv g s 196 24⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝—1⅛
ChldWld 6 26 13⅝ 12½ 13⅝+ ⅜
ChltnCp .30 4.3 5 4 7 7 7 + ⅛
CineFive 4 4½ 4⅛ 4½— ⅛
CircleK 1.10 5.2 9 48 21⅝ 20⅝ 21⅛+ ⅛
CitBkNJ 2 7.8 5 6 25½ 25⅛ 25½+ ⅛
CityGas .92 4.6 9 38 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝+ ⅛
Clablr .14b 3.2 17 449 4⅝ 3⅝ 4⅝+ ⅜
Clarmt .30e 2.6 2 11½ 11½ 11½
Clarostat 6 5 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛
ClousnG s.88 4.6 9 14 u19⅛ 18⅝ 19⅛+ ⅛
Clopay .32 3.3 9 27 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
CohenHat 8 5 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
Cohu .16e 3.3 11 5 4⅝ 4⅜ 4⅜— ⅛
Coleman .92 5.1 7 24 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝
ColCml 40 340 13 12⅝ 12½— ⅜
ColwelI .60 3.0 13 27 20¼ 20 20¼— ⅛
Comlnc g 3 119 41½ 40¼ 41½+ ⅜
ComMtl .60 3.0 3 48 20 19⅝ 19⅞— ⅛
Comdlnt 10 73 40⅝ 39⅝ 40⅛+ ⅜
ComdrCp 25 26 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
Compo s.20 2.2 9 49 9⅛ 8⅞ 9 — ⅛
CompuD 6 60 5⅛ 4⅝ 5⅛+ ⅜
CmpInv 8 1 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜
Comchm .80 4.4 6 1 18 18 18
ConcrdF 25 3 d 2⅝ 3 — ⅛
Condec .30t 2.4 34 12⅝ 12½ 12½— ⅛
CnarHm 1.53t 9.1 8 17 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝+ ⅛
ConRock .90a 2.8 9 1 31⅝ 31⅝ 31⅝+ ⅛
CnRoy .16 3.4 5 17 4⅝ 4½ 4⅝
ConsOG 190 17⅝ 17⅛ 17⅛— ⅛
ConsRef .60 5.4 8 31 11⅛ 10⅝ 11⅛+ ⅛
ContMtl 5 14 4⅝ 4½ 4½
Cookin .20e 2.7 9 312 7½ 7⅛ 7½+ ⅛
CookP .151 .73 82 36 35⅝ 36
CopIJr .10e 3.5 16 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
CoreLb .28 1.1 20 39 24⅝ 24⅛ 24⅛+ ⅛
Cornlus .80 4.0 7 28 19⅞ 19⅝ 19⅞+ ⅛
Cramer 20 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
CrestFo 4 8 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
CrestOil s.14 7.4 1 87 19⅝ 19½ 19⅝+ ⅛
Crompt 1.40 4.1 5 31 34⅛ 34⅛ 34⅛— ⅛
CrossAT 1.20 4.0 10 6 30⅛ 30⅛ 30⅛+ ⅛
CrowlM .50 5.7 6 4 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝+ ⅛
CrwCP s.40 3 94 35 34⅛ 34⅛—1
CrownC .20 4.6 7 1 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝+ ⅛
CrutcR .36 2.6 27 114 14⅛ 12⅝ 13⅝— ⅛
CrystO 6 28 111 u23⅝ 22⅝ 23⅝+ ⅜
CubicCp .40 3.5 6 8 17⅛ 17 17 — ⅛
Curtice 1.10b 5.8 6 10 19⅝ 19 19⅛— ⅜
— D—D—D —
DCL 7 15 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
DWG .291 9.7 8 32 3⅛ 3 3 — ⅛
Damon 5 4 3 3 3
Damson 68 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
DataAc n 8 48 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
Datapd .30 1.7 10 166 18⅛ 17⅝ 18 + ⅜
DayMn .25e 1.8 10 96 13⅝ 13½ 13⅝+ ⅛
DeRose 8 2 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝— ⅛
Decoratr .24 8.7 11 7 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
DelLabs .48 2.9 15 1 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝
DelhiO .10e .4 27 971 u25⅛ 23⅝ 24½— ⅛
Depsitr s1.40 3.8 5 2 34 34 34 + ⅝
DevCpA 4 17 20½ 20⅛ 20½+ ⅛
DevonGp s 4 z50 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛
Diglcon 29 13 5⅝ 5¼ 5⅝— ⅛
Dlodes 50 13 1½ 1½ 1½
DomeP g s 2611 37½ 35⅝ 37½+1
Domtr g1.80a 32 24⅝ 24¼ 24⅝+ ⅛
DorcGas n 10 265 19⅝ 19⅛ 19⅝+ ⅛
DrexUt 1.68 9.2 2 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛+ ⅛
DrivHarr 15 1 13 13 13
DrFair .40 5.1 8 4 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
Dunlop .08r 5.6 8 18 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝—1-16
DuplxPd .80 2.8 6 98 u29 26⅝ 28⅝+2⅝
DurTst .40b 3.5 11 72 11⅝ 10⅝ 11⅝+ ⅜
Dynictn 171 124 10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
Dyneer .72 2.8 7 25 25⅝ 25⅛ 25⅝
— E—E—E —
EAC .21e 4.4 13 2 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
EECO .24 1.7 12 71 14⅝ 13⅝ 14⅝+ ½
EarthRes 1 4.5 8 156 22⅝ 21⅝ 22⅝+ ⅝
EastnCo 1.20 6.7 7 1 18 18 18 + ⅛
Edmos 14 7⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝— ⅛
EDO .60 2.7 10 4 22⅝ 22½ 22½— ⅛
Elchren .10a 1.0 9 36 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
ElAudD 4 18 3½ 3⅝ 3½

28⅝ 15⅛ Electros 1 4.2 8 28 24¼ 23⅝ 24 + ⅛
37 23⅝ ElecAm 1.40 4.4 6 2 31⅝ 31⅝ 31½— ⅛
16⅝ 12⅝ Elsinor n 22 146 14 13⅝ 14
9½ 6⅝ EmrRd 5 23 8½ 8⅛ 8⅛— ⅛
11⅝ 5⅝ EngyRs .24 2.0 26 100 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝+ ⅛
3⅝ 2⅝ Ero Ind 3 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝+ ⅛
10⅝ 5⅝ Espey .15e 1.7 14 2 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
7⅝ 2⅝ EtzLav .20e 2.7 9 34 7½ 7⅛ 7½
21⅝ 13 EvansAr .40 2.8 8 18 14⅝ 13⅝ 14⅛— ⅛
— F—F—F —
14⅛ 6⅝ FPA .40 2.6 3 16 u15⅛ 14⅛ 15⅛+ ⅜
9½ 3⅝ PSF Ind .12 2.4 22 5 4⅝ 5 + ⅛
12 9⅝ Fabind s 4 4 11½ 11⅛ 11⅛+ ⅛
3½ 1 FairfNob 28 1⅝ 1½ 1⅝+ ⅛
8⅝ 2⅝ FalcmC .15 2.0 26 8 5 4⅝ 5 + ⅛
3⅝ 2⅛ FamRC 6 2 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛+ ⅛
14 8½ FayDrg .24b 2.1 8 11 11⅝ 11⅛ 11⅛+ ⅛
21 14½ FedMart .30t 7 15 14⅝ 14⅝— ⅜
19⅝ 14⅝ FedRt 1.36 7.9 19 9 17⅝ 17 17⅛+ ⅛
8⅝ 4⅝ FedRes 27 257 7½ 7⅛ 7⅛— ⅛
40 18⅝ Felmhl .25 .6 19 10 39⅝ 39½ 39½— ½
6⅝ 2⅝ Fidelco 8 6 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛+ ⅛
19⅝ 12⅛ FinGen .40b 2.1 9 32 19⅛ 18⅝ 19⅛+ ⅜
18 10⅝ FinGnA .40b 2.4 1 16½ 16½ 16½+ ⅛
10⅛ 7⅝ FtConn 1a 11. 6 3 6⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
24⅝ 17⅝ FtSLSh .1b .4 4 2 22⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝— ⅛
17⅛ 10 FischrP 14 8.0 7 39 12⅝ 12⅝ 12½+ ⅛
21⅝ 15⅝ FitchGE 2 10. 5 2 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝
7⅛ 3⅛ Flagg 10 6 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
7⅝ 3⅝ FlanEnt 43 8 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
29 17⅝ FlightSt s.16 .6 21 79 26⅛ 25⅝ 25⅝—1
14 7⅛ FlaRck .22e 1.8 6 40 12⅝ 12⅝ 12½+ ⅛
26½ 8⅝ FlowGen 19 49 25 24⅝ 24⅞— ⅛
16⅛ 10⅛ Flowers .44 3.7 7 8 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝+ ⅛
22⅝ 15⅝ FlukeJ s 15 21 21⅛ 21⅛— ⅛
8⅛ 5⅝ Foodrm .50 7.3 5 1 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
10⅝ 6 FooteM .45e 4.3 12 8 10⅝ 10⅝ 10½— ⅛
71⅞ 36 FordCan g5a z600 60¼ 60¼ 60¼+1⅛
25⅝ 9⅝ ForestC .10 .5 9 27 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝+ ⅛
9⅝ 3⅛ ForestLab 44 9 8½ 8⅝— ⅛
8⅝ 4⅝ FranklnRt .29 19 9⅝ 9½ 9⅝+ ⅛
10⅝ 5⅝ Frankt .36 4.2 6 16 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
22⅝ 18⅛ Frantz 1a 4.7 5 1 21⅛ 21⅛ 21⅛— ⅛
15⅝ 3⅝ FriendFr 313 13 6½ 6⅛ 6⅛— ⅛
13 8 Friona s .40 4.4 3 17 9⅛ 9 9⅛+ ⅛
19⅝ 9⅝ FrontA .20b 1.4 6 88 14⅛ 14 14 — ⅛
9⅝ 4 FrontA wt 45 7 6⅞ 6⅞
— G—G—G —
2⅝ 1⅛ GtExpt 14 729 u 3 2⅝ 2⅝
10⅛ 4⅝ GRI .38 6.8 8 32 5⅝ 5 5 — ⅛
2⅝ 1⅛ GTI 26 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
9⅝ 4⅝ Galaxy .061 1.2 5 16 5 4⅝ 5
13⅝ 6⅝ Garan .60 7.5 5 30 8⅛ 8 8 — ⅛
28⅝ 15 GaltJet .40b 1.7 9 29 23⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝— ⅛
24⅝ 18⅝ GelmSc n 22 59 24⅛ 23⅝ 23⅝+ ⅜
5 2⅝ GnEmp .32b 7.3 5 x8 4⅝ 4⅛ 4⅝
10⅝ 4⅛ GenExp 140 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝+ ⅛
5⅝ 2⅝ GnHous 4 3 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
5⅝ 2⅝ Genisco 18 33 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝+ ⅛
8 4⅝ GenyDr .10r 2.2 7 4 4½ 4½ 4½
41 13⅝ GertSc .20 .5 15 35 38½ 37½ 38⅝— ⅜
19⅝ 15⅝ GiantF s 1 5.3 6 4 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝— ⅛
13½ 7⅝ GntYell g.60e 223 10⅝ 10 10⅛— ⅛
12⅝ 5 Glasrock .10 .9 20 30 11⅝ 11⅛ 11⅝+ ⅛
34⅝ 21⅝ Glatflt 1.20 4.1 6 14 30 29⅝ 29⅝— ⅛
32 16⅝ Glnmr .88 2.8 8 11 31⅝ 31⅛ 31⅝+ ⅛
12⅝ 7⅝ Globeln .70 6.1 13 7 11½ 11⅝ 11½— ⅛
11⅝ 7⅛ Glosser .44 5.3 5 6 8⅝ 8⅛ 8⅛
5⅝ 3 Gldbltt 22 3⅝ 3⅛ 3⅝
44⅝ 13⅝ GldNugt .081 .4 44 158 20½ 19⅝ 20⅛+ ⅜
13 7 GoldWH .44 6.3 6 15 10⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
1⅝ ⅝ Goldfield 166 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛+ ⅛
2⅝ 1½ GoodLS 3 1⅝ 1½ 1½— ⅛
1⅝ ⅝ Gdrich wt 51 1½ 1⅛ 1½
26 19 GormR 1.30a 5.1 8 7 25⅛ 23⅝ 23⅝+ ⅛
14⅝ 8½ GouldT .88 6.2 8 6 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛— ⅛
13⅝ 7⅝ GrandAu .32a 2.6 7 2 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛
18⅝ 9⅝ GrndCtl .58 5.2 6 12 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
19½ 8⅝ GranrA 123 21 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
11⅝ 5⅝ GtAmInd 4 7 8⅝ 8⅛ 8⅛— ⅛
15⅝ 4⅝ GtBasinP 71 328 14⅝ 14⅛ 14⅛— ⅛
34½ 18⅝ GtLkCh .28 .8 14 5 33⅝ 33⅝ 33⅝
3⅝ 1⅝ Gresimo 16 25 2½ 2½ 2½— ⅛
10⅝ 6⅝ GREIT .40 3.9 20 13 10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
25⅛ 16⅝ GrossT 1.44 6.0 7 4 24 24 24 — ⅛
27⅝ 14⅝ Guilford .88 3.6 3 36 25⅛ 24⅝ 24⅝— ⅛
67⅝ 24⅝ GulfCan g7.60 x2614 u64⅝ 61⅝ 64⅛+3⅛
11⅝ 5 Gulfstrm 7 40 10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
— H—H—H —
3½ 1⅝ HalcoPd 9 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝+ ⅛
15 9⅝ HallsM .80 4.1 5 9 13⅝ 12⅝ 13⅛
8⅝ 5 Hampin .45t 12. 3 11 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
8½ 5⅛ HanSqRl 1191 u 8⅝ 8⅛ 8⅝+ ⅜
33½ 22½ Harland 1 3.0 11 3 33⅛ 33 33
5⅝ 2⅛ Harvey 8 45 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
9⅝ 3⅝ Hasbro .05t 10 7⅝ 7⅛ 7⅛— ⅛
12⅝ 8⅝ Hastng .60 4.9 6 12 u12⅝ 12⅛ 12⅛— ⅛
7½ 5⅛ HawalA 5 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
8½ 3½ HlthCh 23 52 7⅛ 7 7⅛
10⅝ 6 HelthM .30 3.2 5 7 9⅛ 9½ 9½— ⅛
6⅛ 3⅝ Helnick .10 1.7 10 352 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
3⅛ 1⅛ HelmMtp 42 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
17⅝ 10⅛ Hess's .60b 4.7 6 5 12⅝ 12⅝ 12½— ⅛
12⅝ 5⅝ HiGlnc .06r .7 8 18 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
15⅛ 8 HiShear .40 2.8 6 36 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛+ ⅛
9⅝ 4⅝ Hiptrnic .20 2.5 9 17 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝
13⅝ 5⅝ HollyCp 14 22 11⅝ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
69⅝ 35⅝ HmeOA g1.30 193 u70⅝ 69⅝ 70½+ ⅜
70 31½ HmeOB g1.30 1 69½ 69½ 69½+1½
38 15 Hormel 1.40 3.8 7 30 u38⅝ 37⅝ 38⅝+1⅛
19⅝ 8⅝ HornHar 24 23 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝— ⅛
13⅝ 8½ HospMt .60 4.8 2 5 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝
21 15⅝ Hotel 1.85e 9.3 11 14 20 19⅝ 20
8⅝ 5 HousRon .50b 6.6 5 7 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
5⅝ 3 HouseVl 11 6 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
27⅛ 13½ HooOM .80 3.6 14 596 22⅛ 22⅝ 22⅝— ⅜
26 15⅝ HouO pf1.69 7.6 66 22⅝ 22 22⅝— ⅛
28⅝ 6½ HowelC .40 1.6 8 9 25 24⅝ 24⅝— ½
5⅝ 2⅝ Howell .15e 3.1 26 146 5 4⅝ 4⅝
31½ 24 HubelA 1.56 5.2 7 1 30⅛ 30⅛ 30⅛
31⅝ 23⅝ HubelB 1.56 5.1 7 1 30⅝ 30⅝ 30⅝— ⅛
18⅝ 9⅝ HuckM .32a 1.8 8 1 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝— ⅛
67⅝ 33⅝ HudBO g 2 98 u71⅝ 68⅝ 71 +1⅜
9⅝ 3⅝ HuntH 20 2.9 7 34 7⅝ 7 7 — ⅛
56 27⅝ HuskyO g.1 225 u56⅝ 54⅝ 56 +1⅛
— I—I—I —
6⅝ 3½ ICH .15e 2.4 5 33 6⅝ 6 6⅛+ ⅜
7⅝ 3½ IFS Ind .18 2.7 7 70 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
16⅝ 8⅝ IMC .28 2.0 4 1 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛
10⅝ 7 IRT Pr .57e 5.8 13 27 10 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
1⅝ ⅝ ITI 10 11 1 1 1
10⅝ 3⅝ Imperlnd 4 108 10½ 10 10½+ ⅜
34⅝ 13⅝ ImprOil A g1 1032 33⅝ 33⅛ 33⅝+ ⅛
46⅝ 38 InPL pf 4 9.9 z20 40⅛ 40⅛ 40⅛— ⅛
3 1 InflightSv 22 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
2⅝ 1 Inolex 14 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
26⅝ 11⅝ Instron .40 1.9 8 5 21⅝ 21⅛ 21½+ ⅛
2 1 InstrSys 25 857 1½ 1⅛ 1½+ ⅛
19⅝ 9⅝ InsSy pf.25t 1.9 33 13½ 12⅝ 13⅛+ ⅜
12⅛ 5⅝ IntegRes 10 671 11½ 10⅝ 11 + ⅜
14⅝ 6 IntClyGs g.32 174 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝— ⅛
20⅝ 10⅝ Intrmk .20r 1.1 4 51 17⅝ 17½ 17⅝— ⅛
4⅛ 2½ IntBnknt 8 113 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
7½ 5⅛ IntCtris n 8 3 6⅝ 6⅝ 6½
3½ 1 IntFdSvc .18 14 16 1⅝ 1⅛ 1⅛
36⅝ 17½ IntGenl 1.40 4.1 5 26 34⅝ 33⅝ 34⅛+ ⅜
8⅝ 4½ IntProt .30 4.4 4 24 7⅛ 6⅝ 6⅝
9⅝ 6⅛ IntSeaw .60 8.9 7 6 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
2⅝ 1⅛ IntStrtch 8 1⅝ 1⅛ 1⅛+ ⅛
3⅝ 1⅛ Interphot 21 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛+ ⅛
4⅝ 1⅛ InvestFtd 1 6 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
28⅝ 15½ Ionics 13 23 28 27½ 28 + ⅛
34½ 16⅝ IroqBrd .36 2.0 8 58 17⅝ d16⅝ 17⅛+ ⅛
8⅝ 6⅝ IsraelD .67e 9.2 11 7⅝ 7 7⅛+ ⅛
— J—J—J —
7⅝ 4⅝ Jaclyn .40b 7.8 6 2 5⅛ 5 5⅛
17⅝ 11 Jacobs .50b 3.6 8 18 14⅛ 13⅝ 14 — ⅛
11⅝ 4½ Jensen 1.50t 27. 5 21 5⅝ 5½ 5½
4⅝ 2 Jetero .05e 1.2 19 14 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
4⅝ 1⅝ Jetronic 8 33 3 2⅝ 3 + ⅛
11⅝ 4⅝ JohnPd .36 7.0 12 4 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
10⅝ 2⅛ JuniperP 81 8⅝ 8⅛ 8½— ⅛
13 7⅝ Jupiter 2 19 12⅝ 11⅝ 12⅝+1
— K—K—K —
8½ 3⅛ KTelln .30e 3.9 48 18 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
2⅝ 1⅛ Kalsin .75c 19 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
2⅝ ⅝ KaneMil wt 12 ½ ½ ½—1-16
18⅝ 3⅝ KasolT 18 8 4⅛ 4 4⅛
16⅝ 11⅝ KayCp .60 4.3 6 3 14 14 14
17⅝ 7⅝ KenaiCp 9 181 13⅝ 13⅛ 13½— ⅛
6½ 3⅝ Ketchm .23t 5.3 16 41 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
7 3⅝ Key Co .20e 3.3 5 6 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛+ ⅛
11½ 10⅝ Key Ph n 71 79 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝+ ⅛
2⅝ ⅝ Kidde wt 10 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
3⅝ 2½ KinArk 9 25 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
25 15⅝ KinqRd s .32 1.4 7 46 22½ 22 22½— ⅛
29⅝ 15⅝ KirbyEx 8 25 29 28½ 28⅝+ ⅛
4⅝ 2⅝ KleerVu 10 4 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
28⅝ 17 Knogo n 14 14 18⅝ 18½ 18⅝
6⅝ 3⅝ KohnStr 3 5 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
— L—L—L —
6⅝ 3 LSB .22t 5.1 9 10 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝+ ⅛
3⅝ 1⅝ LaBarge .06 2.8 19 18 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
6⅝ 3⅝ LaMaur .20 3.3 8 8 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛— ⅛
4⅝ 2⅛ LaPnt 17 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
5⅝ 1⅝ LafyRad 7 2⅝ 2½ 2⅝
3½ 2 LakeSh g 21 3⅛ 3 3 — ⅛
10⅝ 3⅝ Landmk .35 19 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
9⅝ 4⅝ Laneco .20a 2.3 4 1 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
16⅛ 13 LazKap n.40 2.9 5 29 14⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝— ⅜
22⅝ 15⅝ LeaRnl s.60 2.7 9 127 22⅛ 21⅝ 22⅛+ ⅛
7⅝ 3⅝ LeePh 11 10 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
15⅝ 9⅝ LehighP 4 2 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝+ ⅛
8⅝ 3⅝ LeisureT 4 55 5 4⅝ 5
12 5⅛ LibtyFd .38t 5.6 4 6 7 6⅝ 7
10⅛ 5⅝ Lightolr .24 2.6 5 4 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
8⅝ 5⅝ LilliAnn .24 3.4 10 1 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
10½ 3⅝ LincAm 9 76 10 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
2⅝ 1⅝ LloydsE 138 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
4⅝ 2⅝ Lodge .08e 2.6 9 17 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
33⅝ 17⅝ Lohmn 1.20 5.1 9 19 23⅝ 23 23⅝+ ⅜
34⅝ 9⅝ LoewT wt 518 33½ 32⅛ 33⅛— ⅛
9⅝ 3⅝ Logicon 10 70 17 16⅝ 17 + ⅛
32⅝ 25⅝ LoulsCe 1.44 5.1 7 1 28⅛ 28⅛ 28⅛— ⅛
8⅝ 3⅝ LundyEl 7 6 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
14⅝ 9⅝ Lydall .70 6.9 6 14 10⅛ 10 10⅛
4⅝ 2⅝ LynchCp 3 16 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
3 1⅝ Lynnwear 2 15 2⅝ 2 2
— M—M—M —
7⅝ 3⅝ MPO 5 9 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ⅜
9⅝ 4⅝ Macks .20 3.1 5 5 6⅛ 6½ 6½
3 1⅝ Macrod 25 27 2 1⅝ 2
11½ 6⅝ ManrC .48 5.9 7 5 10⅛ 10⅛ 10½— ⅛
1 11-16 ⅝ Marinda 9 147 1 5-16 1⅛ 1 5-16+ ⅛
17 8⅝ Marine .28a 1.8 6 282 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝— ⅛
22⅝ 20 Marm pf2.25 11. 2 21 21 21 + ⅛
5½ 2⅝ MrshF 2 11 3⅝ 3⅛ 3⅝
8⅝ 4⅝ Marshfn 11 2 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛+ ⅛
23⅝ 11⅝ MartPr .40 3.1 6 11 13 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
15⅝ 8⅝ Maslnd .20 2.1 48 9⅝ 8½ 9⅝+1⅛
31⅝ 16⅝ MtlRsh s.20 .6 15 39 u31⅝ 31⅛ 31⅝
14⅝ 9⅝ Matrix s 11 2 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝+ ⅛
5⅝ 2⅝ MaulTec 5 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
7⅝ 3⅝ McCulO 28 482 7⅛ 6⅞ 7⅛+ ⅛
23⅝ 14⅝ Means 1.20 5.6 8 47 21⅝ 21⅛ 21⅛— ⅛
13⅝ 7⅝ Medalst .50 4.9 5 11 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
7 2⅝ MediaGn 18 42 7 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
25⅝ 17 MediaG .72 2.9 7 25 25⅝ 25⅛ 25⅛+ ⅛
19⅝ 10⅛ Meman n.24 1.3 11 11 18 17⅝ 18
12⅝ 7 Megolnt .24 2.3 5 24 10⅝ 10⅝ 10½— ⅛
25⅝ 13⅝ MEMCo 1 6.6 7 11 15⅝ 15⅛ 15⅛— ⅛
13⅝ 8⅝ MercSL .50b 4.3 5 19 11½ 11⅛ 11⅛+ ⅛
12 6⅝ MetPro .15 1.4 9 3 10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
33⅝ 20 Metpth .32 1.2 25 47 26⅝ 26⅛ 26⅛— ⅛
4⅝ 2⅝ Metrocor 1-16 5 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
3⅛ 1⅝ MichGen 13 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛

10 5 MchSug .40 4.6 15 44 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝+ ⅛
6 3⅝ Micklbry .16 3.3 3 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
13⅝ 6 MidldCo .20 2.1 4 6 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
24⅝ 11⅝ MidlGls .40b 2.4 11 28 17⅝ 17 17 — ⅛
11½ 6⅛ Miller H 6 25 11 11 11 — ⅛
53½ 46⅛ MinP pf 5 10. z125 49⅝ 48½ 49⅛— ⅛
8 2½ MissnIT 79 82 7⅛ 6⅝ 7⅛+ ⅛
34⅝ 13⅝ MitchlE .20 .6 13 90 31⅝ 30⅝ 31⅛— ⅜
24½ 12⅝ MiteCp .50 2.3 8 3 21⅝ 21½ 21½
19⅝ 11 Moog .40b 2.3 10 6 17⅝ 17¼ 17¼— ⅛
9 4½ MorlnSh .32 5.1 5 18 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
12⅝ 7 MottSM .20 2.1 5 7 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
27 16⅝ MtVMll 1a 3.8 5 2 26 26 26 — ⅛
7⅝ 1⅝ Movielab 6 12 5½ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
— N—N—N —
18⅝ 11 NFC n .20 1.3 10 6 16 15⅝ 15⅝— ⅛
18 9⅝ Nanco .20 1.8 7 12 11⅝ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
11⅛ 4⅛ Norda .20 1.9 9 30 10⅝ 10 10⅛— ½
14⅛ 11 NCmvSt n.50 4.0 9 7 12½ 12⅛ 12½+ ⅛
9⅝ 5⅛ NatEdu .18t 1.8 6 219 u10⅝ 9⅝ 10⅛+ ⅜
16½ 10 NIHitE 8 4 16⅛ 15⅝ 16⅛— ⅛
4 1⅝ NKinney 71 2⅝ 2⅛ 2⅛
10½ 4⅝ NtPatent 147 9⅛ 8⅝ 9 — ⅛
7½ 3 NtSelnn .20 3.5 6 44 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
13⅝ 3⅝ NelsLS .72t 5.7 12 97 13⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
3⅝ 1⅝ NestLM .05e 1.4 10 9 3⅛ 3½ 3⅝+ ⅛
2⅝ 1⅝ Nidrio .06e 3.2 9 28 1⅝ 1⅛ 1⅝
16⅝ 9 NMxAr .30e 1.7 58 39 u17⅝ 16⅛ 17½+1⅛
11 8⅝ NPinRt s.84 8.6 14 9 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
10⅝ 5⅝ NProc .55e 7.1 8 53 8 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
31⅛ 23 NYTim .90 3.5 18 12 26⅛ 25⅝ 25⅝— ⅜
11½ 5⅝ NewbE .50 5.5 27 9⅝ 9 9⅝
14⅝ 10⅛ Newcor s.56 4.6 5 6 12⅝ 12⅛ 12⅝+ ⅛
⅝ 3-16 Newcrp wt 15 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛
32⅝ 17⅝ NiagFSv .80 3.1 7 2 26⅝ 26⅝ 26⅝+ ⅛
6½ 3⅛ Nichols .02r .5 4 16 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
11⅝ 3⅛ Nolex 27 4½ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
12⅝ 7½ Norin .40 3.5 4 35 12 11½ 11½— ⅜
13⅝ 10⅝ Nort pf 1.50 12. 2 13 12⅝ 13
25 6⅛ Nortek .08 .9 6 74 8⅝ 8½ 8⅝
25⅝ 13⅝ NoARoy .24 1.4 6 32 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝
15 7⅝ NoCdO g 18 46 12⅛ 11⅝ 11⅞— ½
19⅝ 10 NuclDta 10 17 14½ 14⅛ 14⅛— ⅜
39 18 Numac g.07t 301 37⅝ 36½ 37⅛+ ⅛
— O—O—O —
5⅝ 2⅛ OEA .10e 1.9 6 u 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛+ ⅛
17⅛ 9⅝ Oakwd .12b .7 7 35 16⅝ 16⅛ 16⅝+ ⅛
9⅝ 4⅛ OhArt .24 4.5 12 3 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅛+ ⅛
10 5⅝ Oillnd .40e 4.7 8 4 8⅝ 8½ 8½
44½ 25 OOkiep 12 z100 36⅛ 36 36 — ⅛
14⅛ 7½ OrioleH .40a 3.1 5 7 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝
18⅝ 13⅝ OSulivn .80 4.8 5 4 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝+ ⅛
9⅝ 4½ OzarkA .15e 2.0 7 326 7⅝ 7½ 7⅝— ⅛
— P—Q —
3⅝ ⅝ P&F Ind 211 2⅝ 2½ 2½
17⅛ 14⅛ PGEpfA 1.50 9.6 17 15⅝ 14⅛ 15⅝+ ½
14½ 12 PGEpfC 1.25 10. 21 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛— ⅛
14⅝ 11 PGEpfD 1.25 10. 8 12½ 12½ 12½— ⅛
14⅝ 11⅝ PGEpfE 1.25 9.6 29 13½ 13 13 + ⅛
14⅝ 11⅝ PGEpfG 1.20 9.9 29 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛— ⅛
29⅝ 24½ PGEpfW 2.57 10. 5 25⅝ 25⅛ 25⅝— ⅛
26½ 21⅝ PGEpfV 2.32 9.8 10 24 23⅝ 23⅝— ⅛
29⅝ 24⅝ PGEpfT 2.54 9.9 6 25⅝ 25⅝ 25⅝— ⅛
30⅝ 25 PGEpfS 2.62 10. 3 26⅝ 26⅛ 26⅛— ½
13½ 10⅛ PGEpfH 1.12 9.8 1 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝
27⅝ 22⅛ PGEpfR 2.37 9.7 34 24½ 24 24⅝+ ⅛
24⅝ 19⅝ PGEpfP 2.05 9.6 2 21⅝ 21⅝ 21⅝
23½ 19⅝ PGEpfO 2 9.7 8 20⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝
23 18½ PGEpfM 1.96 9.9 1 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝— ⅛
26 20⅝ PGEpfL 2.25 10. 2 22⅛ 21⅝ 21⅝— ⅛
24 19⅝ PGEpfK 2.04 9.8 1 20⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝+ ⅛
26⅝ 21⅝ PGEpfJ 2.32 10. 1 23 23 23 — ⅛
51 41 PacLt pf4.40 9.8 z50 45 45 45
21⅝ 12⅝ PacTrst 1 5.1 10 7 19⅝ 19⅛ 19⅝+ ⅛
23½ 9⅝ PacScle .40 2.9 7 78 13⅝ 13½ 13⅝+ ⅛
37½ 27⅝ PallCp .52 1.4 15 287 36 35⅝ 36 +1
2⅝ 1⅛ PalomrF 3 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛+ ⅛
5⅝ 3⅝ Pantast .30 6.7 9 1 4½ 4½ 4½+ ⅛
19⅝ 13⅝ Paradyn n 23 71 18½ 18 18 — ⅛
6⅛ 3⅝ ParaPk 3 6⅝ 6 6
19⅝ 11 ParkCh .60 3.8 5 1 16 16 16
24½ 13⅝ Parsons s 8 12 23⅝ 23½ 23⅝+ ⅛
14 6½ Patagon 7 81 14 13⅝ 14
15½ 7⅝ PatoC 2e 13. 5 12 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛
9⅝ 5⅝ PeerTu .32 3.4 5 6 9½ 9⅝ 9½
2 ⅝ PennDix wt 201 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
17⅝ 10½ PenEM .60 3.5 6 18 17⅛ 16⅝ 17⅛+ ½
18⅛ 13⅝ PenTr 1 6.7 5 7 15⅛ 15 15 — ⅛
4⅝ 2⅝ PECp .55t 14.11 52 4 3⅝ 4 + ⅛
2½ ⅝ Pentron 13 27 1⅝ 1⅛ 1⅛+ ⅛
33⅝ 24⅝ PepBoys 1b 3.2 6 63 32⅝ 30⅝ 31½+ ⅝
23⅝ 10 PepCom .60 3.3 7 4 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛— ⅛
15⅛ 8½ Perini .40 3.1 13 5 13 13 13
19⅝ 6⅛ PetLew 15 310 19 18⅝ 18⅝+ ⅛
13⅝ 13⅛ PetLe pf1.65 12. 22 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝+ ⅛
11⅝ 7½ PhilLD .68r 8.5 4 16 8 7⅝ 8 + ⅛
5⅛ 2 Phoenix 85 3 2⅝ 3 + ⅛
14⅛ 7 PicNPay .28 2.1 9 24 13½ 13 13½+ ½
6⅝ 2⅝ PionrSys 1 65 5⅛ 5 5 — ⅛
6⅛ 3 PlonTx .20l 300 32 3⅛ 3 3 — ⅛
6⅝ 5½ PitWVa .56 9.3 8 2 6 6 6 — ⅛
36½ 23⅝ Pittway 1.65 4.5 7 4 36⅝ 36⅝ 36⅝
7⅝ 4⅝ Pizzaln n 9 11 5⅝ 5½ 5½
30⅝ 20 PlacrDv g1 15 29⅛ 29 29⅛— ⅛
10 4⅝ Plantlnd 25 54 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
11⅝ 6⅝ PlyGm .40b 4.5 4 18 8⅝ 8½ 8⅝+ ⅛
2½ 1⅝ PlymR B 10 1 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝+ ⅛
3½ ⅝ Polaron 2 8 1½ 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
22 10⅝ PrairleO g 17 28 19⅛ 18⅝ 18⅝— ⅜
14⅝ 10½ PratlLmb 1 7.9 6 8 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝
29 25⅛ PrtL pf 2.25 8.4 2 26⅝ 26⅝ 26⅝— ⅛
7⅝ 4⅝ PratRd .30 4.6 7 10 6½ 6½ 6½— ⅛
28 22⅝ PrenHa 1.36 5.5 9 39 25 24⅝ 24⅝— ½
5⅛ 2½ PresRIA 1 20 4⅝ 4⅝ 4½— ⅛
4⅝ 1⅝ PresRIB 2 1 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
20½ 14⅝ Preston g.90 11 20½ 20⅛ 20½+ ⅛
25⅝ 7 PrimMt 17 84 20⅝ 20½ 20½— ⅛
15 10⅝ PrpCT 1.34e 9.0 11 3 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝
13⅝ 9½ ProvGas .92 7.8 7 6 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝— ⅛
10⅝ 3⅝ PrudBld .24 5.2 9 2 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
48 40⅝ PSCol pf4.25 9.7 z200 44 43½ 44 +1½
26⅛ 23 PgSP pfD2.34 9.5 1 24⅝ 24⅝ 24⅝— ⅛
15 7⅝ PulteH s.24 1.6 4 109 u16 14⅝ 15⅛+ ½
12⅛ 9⅛ PuntaG 11 16 9⅝ 9½ 9⅛+ ⅛
13⅝ 9⅝ Punta pf1.10 9.2 8 12 12 12
15 6⅝ Purpac .06e .4 28 15 15 15 15 + ⅛
8⅛ 6⅝ Qualfmn n.30e 3.5 7 185 u 8½ 7⅝ 8½+ ⅜
10½ 6⅝ Quebcr g.20e 3 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
— R—R—R —
12⅝ 9 RBInd .24 2.2 7 8 11 10⅝ 10⅝— ⅛
4⅝ 2 REDM 5 7 4⅛ 3⅝ 4⅛+ ⅛
3⅝ 1⅛ RET 16 3⅛ 3 3⅛
46 42½ RET pf 4.38 9.5 3 46 45⅝ 46 + ⅛
18 8⅝ RHMed .20r 1.5 8 29 14⅛ 13⅝ 13⅝— ⅜
3⅝ 1⅛ RPS 7 1 2 2 2
4⅛ 2⅛ RSC .10 3.3 12 12 3 3 3 — ⅛
8⅝ 5⅛ Ragan .10e 1.5 9 58 7 6⅝ 6⅝
20⅝ 12⅛ RnchEx .10e .6 6 65 18 17⅛ 18
28⅝ 10⅝ RangrO g 319 27⅝ 26⅝ 27⅝+ ⅜
32½ 21⅝ Ransbrg 1.20 3.9 8 10 31⅛ 30⅝ 31 — ⅛
4⅛ 1½ RapAm wt 31 3 2⅝ 3
3½ 2 RathP 9 3⅛ 3 3⅛
32⅝ 13½ Raylnd .40 2.2 14 32 18⅛ 17⅝ 17⅝+ ⅛
5⅝ 2⅝ Reading 8 6 3⅝ 3⅛ 3⅝
21⅝ 14⅝ REInv 1.60 7.6 11 5 21 21 21 + ⅛
13⅝ 10 RlIncT 1.40 12. 5 16 12 11⅝ 12 — ⅛
2⅝ 1⅛ Redlaw wt 11 2 2 2 + ⅛
8⅝ 4 RefoTr .28 5.0 4 1 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
16⅝ 8⅝ RegalB .72 4.5 9 13 16⅛ 16 16
22½ 14⅝ RemAr 1a 4.7 7 33 21⅝ 21⅛ 21⅛— ⅛
18⅝ 6⅝ RepGyp .40 2.5 4 17 16⅝ 15⅝ 16⅛— ⅛
43 32 RepNY 2 5.0 5 9 39⅝ 39½ 39⅝+ ½
25 22 RNY pf2.12 9.1 25 23⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝— ⅛
25⅝ 11⅝ ReshCot .24 1.6 9 64 15⅝ 15 15⅝
69½ 20½ ResrI A 7 495 45⅝ 44⅛ 45⅝+1⅛
108 27 ResrI B 10 z2650 70 64 69½+4½
7⅝ 2⅝ RestAssc 8 23 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛+ ⅛
13⅝ 5 RexNore 8 26 9⅝ 9½ 9⅝— ⅛
22⅝ 14⅝ RioIOil n 19 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝— ⅛
9⅝ 3⅝ RibletP .12 2.1 4 17 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅝+ ⅛
10⅝ 4⅝ Richton .44 7.0 14 22 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛
56⅝ 27⅝ RileyCo 9 20 54⅝ 54½ 54⅝+ ⅛
34½ 24 RioAlgo g1.50 142 27⅛ 27 27⅛+ ⅜
16⅝ 8⅝ Robntch 136 11⅛ 9⅝ 10⅛—1½
7½ 4⅝ Roblin .12 2.0 5 18 6 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
15⅝ 10 Rockway 1b 6.8 6 7 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝— ⅛
23⅛ 20⅝ Rogers s.12 .5 14 39 23⅝ 22⅝ 23⅛+ ⅛
3 2⅝ RoncoT 4 1 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
8 4⅝ Rosemr 4 4 5 5 5
6⅝ 1⅝ RoyPalm 33 2 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
10⅛ 7⅝ Ruddck .42e 5.1 5 4 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛+ ⅛
10 7⅝ Rudick pf.56 7.0 1 8 8 8 + ⅛
3 1½ Rusco 48 90 2⅝ 2⅛ 2⅝+ ⅛
6 2½ RBW Co 6 50 4⅝ 3⅝ 4⅛— ⅜
19 10⅝ Russell .48 3.9 5 12 12⅝ 12¼ 12⅝+ ⅛
— S—S—S —
6⅛ 3⅝ SFM .24 5.3 6 9 4⅝ 4½ 4½
3½ 1½ SGSec 8 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
16⅝ 13⅝ SGSe pf1.70 11. 5 15⅝ 15½ 15½
3½ 1⅛ SMD 5 5 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
9⅝ 4 SSP 8 4⅝ 4½ 4½— ⅛
18 9⅝ Salem .40b 2.2 9 24 18 17⅝ 18 + ⅜
11½ 8⅝ SDgo pf 1 9.8 1 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ⅜
26½ 22 SDgo pf2.47 11. 4 23½ 23½ 23½
24⅝ 14⅝ SFrRE 1.60 7.1 17 9 23⅝ 22½ 22½—1½
3 7-16 SFRE wt 12 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
14⅝ 5⅝ Sandgte .40 4.3 4 8 9⅝ 9 9⅛
9 8⅝ SoundrL s.30 3.3 7 x1 9 9 9 + ⅛
8⅝ 5 ScheibE .56 10.22 4 5½ 5½ 5½+ ⅛
20⅝ 12⅝ Schnult 1 5.0 4 3 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝
7⅝ 2⅝ Schiller 8 13 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
6 2⅝ Schradr .04l 7 14 3⅝ 3 3⅛
8⅝ 6⅝ Schwab n.30 3.8 8 79 8⅛ 8 8 — ⅛
5⅝ 2½ SciMgt .10 2.9 8 21 3⅝ 3½ 3½
41⅛ 20⅝ ScurryR g 15 12 u41⅝ 39⅝ 41⅝+2⅝
22½ 16 SbdAM .40 2.1 3 15 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝+ ½
13½ 3⅛ Sealctro .94t 7.9 8 29 12½ 12⅛ 12⅛— ⅜
3⅝ 1 Seaport 56 11 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
4⅝ 2⅝ SecMtg 29 29 4⅝ 4⅛ 4⅝+ ⅛
9⅝ 6⅝ Selas .36 4.1 10 1 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
3 1½ SeligAsc 7 3 1½ 1½ 1½
8 5⅝ Semtch .20b 3.3 10 10 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛— ⅛
8⅛ 4⅝ Srvisco .40 5.5 5 8 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛— ⅛
15½ 9⅛ SetonCo .50 3.5 4 33 14⅝ 13⅝ 14⅝+ ⅜
8⅝ 4 ShaerS .40e 5.1 6 7 7⅝ 7⅛ 7⅝+ ⅛
10⅝ 8½ Sharon s.59 5.3 7 18 9⅝ 9½ 9½— ⅛
8⅛ 5 Shawln .40 7.4 6 68 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ⅛
7⅝ 2½ ShelrR 5 8 3⅝ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
7 3⅛ Shopwell 10 6 5½ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
42½ 19 Showbt 1 4.3 8 9 23⅛ 23 23 — ⅛
28⅝ 12⅝ Sierrcln .30 1.1 13 78 27⅝ 27½ 27½— ⅛
8⅛ 7⅝ Slfco s .28 3.3 7 1 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
20½ 10 Sigma .40 2.4 7 10 17⅛ 16⅝ 16⅝— ⅜
10⅝ 7½ Sikes A .45e 5.5 4 3 8⅛ 8⅛ 8½— ⅛
15⅛ 10⅛ Sliolnc .40 2.5 4 115 u17 16⅛ 16⅛+1⅛
14⅝ 3⅝ Silvrcst 10 41 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
7⅝ 2½ Sllltron 16 97 6 5⅝ 5⅝
34⅛ 20⅝ SonderB .40 1.6 8 3 25½ 25½ 25½— ⅛
14⅛ 5⅝ SoroPop .21e 1.6 4 16 13⅝ 12⅝ 13⅛+ ⅜
14 11⅛ SCEd pf1.19 9.6 2 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝+ ⅜
17½ 13 SCEd pf1.45 9.4 1 15½ 15½ 15½+ ⅛
19⅝ 16⅛ SCEd pf1.30 6.8 2 19 19 19
26⅛ 21⅝ SCEd pf2.21 9.7 10 24⅝ 24⅛ 24⅝+ ⅜
106⅝ 91 SCEd pf8.96 9.4 2 95 95 95
10⅝ 7⅛ SwFIBk .50 5.6 5 7 9⅛ 9 9 — ⅛
29⅝ 24 SwFIB pf2.10 8.6 3 25⅛ 25⅛ 25⅛
15⅝ 9 SpecityR 6 1 12 12 12
15 6⅝ Spector .42e 3.1 4 373 14 12⅝ 13⅝+1⅛
6⅝ 3½ Spectro .19t 3.3 30 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
7⅝ 3½ SpedOP .14r 2.7 8 11 5⅝ 5 5⅛
6⅝ 3 Spencer .16 3.4 5 19 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
5⅝ 4½ Splentex .24 4.9 8 4 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
26⅛ 15⅛ StalHrdL 12 10 24½ 24⅝ 24⅝

15⅝ 6 StdMetl 167 144 15⅝ 14⅝ 15 — ⅛
26½ 20⅝ StProd 1.52 6.8 5 1 22⅛ 22⅛ 22⅛— ⅛
31⅝ 20½ StdShr .60t 2.0 7 10 30⅛ 30 30⅛+ ⅜
13⅝ 4⅝ Stange .20 2.5 9 9 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝
14⅝ 9⅝ StanAv .37e 2.7 7 2 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝— ⅛
7⅝ 3⅛ Stanwd 3 64 3⅝ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
14 11⅛ StarSup 5.80 5.8 4 4 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅝— ⅛
3⅝ 1⅛ Stardust 1 5 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
11½ 6½ StarrtHo .30 4.2 5 12 7⅝ 6⅝ 7⅛+ ⅜
8⅝ 4 Steelmt .24b 3.4 6 1 7 7 7 — ⅛
23⅛ 16 StepnCh .80 3.5 9 3 22⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝— ⅛
2⅛ 15-16 SterlEl 6 5 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
4⅝ 2⅛ Stevknit 7 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
17⅝ 6⅝ StrutW .30b 1.7 20 131 17⅝ 17 17⅝
17⅝ 7 Sunair .60 5.2 7 4 11⅝ 11½ 11½— ⅛
37⅝ 14 Sundnc .16b .6 135 138 29⅝ 28⅝ 28⅝— ½
8½ 5⅝ SunshJr .40 4.8 6 8 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛— ⅛
19⅝ 12⅝ SupFdS .40 3.1 6 3 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝
12⅛ 8⅝ Suplnd s.25 2.9 5 25 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
11⅝ 6 SupSurg .32 2.9 7 126 11 10½ 10⅝+ ⅛
36⅛ 29⅝ Supron s 26 60 34⅝ 34½ 34⅝— ⅛
10⅝ 4⅝ Susquéh 6 49 5⅝ 5½ 5½— ⅛
1⅛ ⅝ SutrMtg wt 1 ⅝ ⅝ ⅝—1-16
7⅝ 3½ Synloy .30b 4.5 13 11 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
43 24½ Syntex 1.10 2.6 11 341 42 41 42 + ⅜
23½ 19⅝ Sysco s .40 1.8 8 46 23 22⅝ 22⅝— ⅜
23⅝ 10⅝ SystEng 10 42 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛+ ⅛
8⅛ 3⅝ SysPln .20 4.1 4 10 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
— T—T—T —
13⅛ 6⅝ TEC .40 4.8 8 36 8⅝ 8½ 8⅛
4⅝ 1⅝ TFI 8 7 3 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
17⅝ 8⅝ TobPd .20 1.2 8 70 17½ 16⅝ 16⅝— ⅜
5⅝ 3⅝ Tallevin wt 3 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝+ ⅛
14⅛ 8 TandB 1a 7.4 8 11 13⅝ 13⅝ 13½
14⅝ 7 Tannet .28 3.3 4 8 8½ 8½ 8½— ⅛
16⅝ 11⅝ Tasty 1.20b 9.5 3 12⅝ 12½ 12⅝— ⅛
2⅝ 1⅛ TechSym 10 98 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛
13⅝ 4 TechOp 9 8 11 10⅝ 10½— ½
4⅝ 2⅝ TechTp .07r 2.9 11 6 2⅝ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛
7⅝ 3⅝ Tectrol .24 3.8 6 17 6⅝ 6 6⅝+ ⅜
53⅝ 19⅝ TelonR 44 7 44⅝ 43⅝ 44⅛+ ⅜
18 7⅝ TeleCm .60 3.4 5 90 17⅝ 17⅝ 17½+ ½
32 15⅝ TelRex .40 1.4 13 50 28⅝ 27⅝ 28⅝— ⅛
22⅛ 12 Telsci .60 3.5 12 24 17⅝ 17 17⅛+ ⅜
6 1⅝ Tenna 25 2⅛ 2 2 — ⅛
7⅛ 5⅝ Tenney s 9 19 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅝
4⅝ 1⅝ Tensor 15 27 3⅛ 2⅝ 2⅝
10⅝ 4⅝ TerraC .10t 155 8⅛ 7⅝ 8⅛+ ½
15½ 5⅝ TetraT 12 2 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝
16⅝ 7⅝ TextAir .16 1.3 13 179 12 11⅝ 12 + ⅛
23 13⅝ Textron wt 1 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝+2
1⅝ ½ ThorCp 22 ⅝ ⅝ ⅝
4⅝ 3⅛ ThreeD .20 5.2 3 4 4 3⅝ 3⅝— ½
27⅝ 14½ Thriftm 1.20 4.4 5 13 27½ 27⅛ 27½
7 3 Tidwell 4 16 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
8⅝ 4⅝ TobKtz n.25 3.2 5 211 8⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝— ½
46⅛ 38⅝ TolEd pf4.25 11. z100 39 39 39
80 71 TolEd pf7.76 10. z20 74½ 74½ 74½—1
17⅝ 10⅝ TorlnCp .80 5.7 6 12 14⅛ 14 14 — ⅛
27⅛ 9⅝ TolPet p.32 130 23½ 22⅝ 23 — ½
19⅛ 4⅝ TolPet wt 23 15⅝ 15⅛ 15⅝
6⅝ 2 TownCtry 12 14 3⅝ 3 3⅛+ ⅛
8½ 4⅛ TrnsLux .05e .6 8 147 8⅝ 8 8 — ⅛
12⅝ 7⅝ TransOil .05e .4 130 11⅛ 10⅝ 11⅛
9⅝ 4⅝ Tredwy .20 3.2 11 2 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛— ⅛

9⅛ 7 TriSM .60 7.3 5 3 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛
18½ 9⅝ TrioCp .20 1.7 8 18 12 12 12 — ⅛
40⅝ 6⅛ TuboM 15 551 33⅝ 31⅝ 33 + ⅛
TuboM wt 447 8½ 8½ 8½
7⅝ 3½ TwinFr .20 3.4 9 13 6 5⅝ 5⅝
— U—U—U —
12½ 7⅝ U&I 57 4 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛
3⅝ 1⅝ UDS 5 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛
4⅝ 2⅝ UIP .24 4.9 8 389 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
7⅛ 2⅝ UNA .20 3.1 6 41 6⅝ 6½ 6½+ ⅛
7⅝ 4⅝ URS .40b 6.2 8 21 6⅝ 6½ 6½— ⅛
7⅝ 6⅛ Unimax pf 5 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
15⅝ 11⅛ UAirPd .64b 4.6 8 9 14⅛ 14 14 — ⅛
17⅛ 11 UnCosF .66a 4.8 7 3 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝— ⅛
3⅛ 1⅝ UnFoods .05e 2.0 125 110 2½ 2 2½
5⅝ 2⅛ UNatCp 21 2 5 5 5 + ⅛
8½ 6⅝ UNICp pf 3 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝
17⅛ 9⅝ USFilr .32 2.3 8 125 14⅝ 14 14⅛— ⅛
11⅝ 7⅛ UnRlIT .83e 7.7 13 32 11⅝ 10⅝ 10⅛— ⅛
⅛ 1-16 UnRlIT wt 23 1-16 1-16 1-16
4⅛ 2⅝ USRdium 1 3½ 3½ 3½
20 13⅛ USRbR 1a 5.1 9 33 20 19⅝ 19⅝— ⅛
12⅝ 6½ UnityB 13 3 10⅛ 10 10⅛+ ⅛
6 3⅝ UnivCla .85 .9 4 1 5½ 5½ 5½
17½ 10⅛ UnivRs .32 2.0 14 40 15⅝ 15⅛ 15⅝+ ⅜
15 9 UnivRu .72 7.2 7 4 10 9⅝ 10 — ⅛
— V—V—V —
14⅝ 6⅛ Valle's .81t 9.4 13 18 8⅝ 8½ 8⅝— ⅛
16⅛ 10⅝ Valmac .80 7.1 12 21 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛+ ⅛
8⅝ 5⅝ Valspar .36 4.6 6 8 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
3 2 ValueL .06e 2.2 21 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
4⅛ 1⅝ Verit 7 17 2⅝ 2⅛ 2⅝+ ⅛
34⅝ 16½ VermlA .32b 1.5 9 90 21⅝ 21½ 21⅝+ ½
9½ 4⅛ Vernltrn .10 1.3 7 112 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝+ ⅛
8½ 2½ Vertiple 6 12 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
7⅝ 1½ Vesely 233 73 7⅛ 6½ 7 + ½
4⅛ 1⅛ Viatech 9 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
7⅝ 2⅝ VintageE 2 4 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
12⅝ 7 Vishay 8 13 10⅛ 10 10 — ⅛
7 3⅛ VisualG .16 2.8 8 85 5⅝ 5 5⅛+ ⅜
5⅛ 2½ VolMer .12e 2.4 5 14 5 5 5
18⅛ 9⅝ Voplex .52 5.0 5 12 10⅝ 10½ 10½— ½
6 2⅛ VulcCp .20 3.5 4 23 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
— W—W—W —
7½ 2⅝ WTC .02l 93 78 4⅝ 4½ 4½— ⅛
9⅝ 6⅛ Wackhl .40b 4.9 7 15 8½ 8 8½
3⅝ 2 WadelEq 1 3⅝ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
25⅝ 10⅛ Wainoco .12 .6 16 61 22⅛ 21½ 21⅛— ⅛
26½ 18 Walco .80b 3.5 7 15 23⅝ 22⅛ 22⅛— ⅛
11⅛ 4⅛ WallcS .12 2.1 14 3 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
24½ 17 Wang B s.16 .7 20 236 23 22½ 23 + ⅛
25⅛ 18⅝ Wang C s.06 .3 21 16 24⅛ 23⅛ 24 + ⅛
17⅛ 9⅛ WordsCo .20 1.6 4 5 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
26⅛ 21⅝ WshPst s.36 1.4 10 14 24⅝ 24½ 24⅝+ ⅛
31⅛ 20½ WRIT 2.12 6.7 17 13 u31⅝ 31 31⅝+1
7½ 5 Walsco .30 4.4 8 52 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝+ ⅜
3½ 2⅛ Welman 59 3⅝ 3⅛ 3⅛
19½ 7⅛ WeldTu .30b 1.8 8 8 17 16⅛ 16⅛— ½
43⅝ 20 Wstburn g1.40 49 38⅛ 38⅛ 38⅛
36⅛ 11½ WstFin .48 1.4 6 328 34⅝ 32½ 34⅛+ ⅜
15⅝ 10⅝ WPocRR n 3 22 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝
12⅛ 3⅝ Whippny .20 1.9 23 11⅛ 10⅝ 10⅝— ½
7½ 4⅛ WhitCbl .48 6.3 5 6 6⅝ 6⅛ 6⅝+ ⅛
7⅝ 3⅝ Whitehall 7 43 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛
9⅝ 2 Wichita 36 228 9⅛ 9 9⅛+ ⅛

2⅝ 1⅛ WillcxG n 3 104 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
19 8⅝ Wmhous .60 3.2 12 34 18⅝ 18⅛ 18⅝+ ⅛
4 1⅝ WilsnB .15t 11 2 2 2 — ⅛
22 10⅛ Wincorp .40 2.0 56 15 20⅛ 20 20 — ½
3⅝ 2 WolfHB .10e 3.5 11 3 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
14½ 10⅛ Wdstrm n .60 5.6 5 2 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛
11½ 4⅛ WkWear .40 4.0 6 37 10⅛ 10 10 — ⅛
18⅝ 10 Wrathr .10e .6 83 6 16½ 16½ 16½— ⅛
1 7-16 ⅝ WrightH g 18 1 1-16 1 1 —1-16
33⅝ 17⅛ Wynnin .60 2.1 9 49 29⅛ 28⅝ 29⅛+ ⅛
16 11⅛ WymBn .64 4.7 7 72 14 13½ 13⅝
— X—Y—Z —
10⅛ 2 Xonics 70 4⅝ 4⅛ 4⅝
22⅝ 11⅝ ZeroCp .48 2.4 9 20 20½ 20⅛ 20⅛— ⅛
17½ 7 Zimmer .36 4.3 3 4 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛— ⅛

Sales figures are unofficial.

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

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Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices August 23, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
24007 Abitibi	$18⅞	18⅝	18¾	— ⅛
600 Acklands	$16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
4000 Agnico E	$7⅛	6⅞	7	
3700 Agra Ind A	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
30937 Alta Gas A	$24⅛	23⅝	24⅛	+ ⅜
275 Alta Nat	$63	62	63	+ 3
600 Algo Cent	$21⅝	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
1300 Am Bonza	$20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
300 Andres W A	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
7400 Argus C pr	$10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
10200 Asbestos	$43	42½	43	+ ½
9200 Atco A	$20½	20½	20½	+ ½
4224 BP Can	$31⅝	30⅝	31⅝	+ 1
10352 Bank N S	$25½	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
3 Beth Cop	$19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
400 Black Bros	$9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	+ ⅜
11945 Bralor Res	$18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
1838 Bramalea	$19½	19½	19½	
3770 Brenda M	$21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+ ⅛
3550 BCFP	$27⅛	26⅝	27	+ ½
4010 BC Phone	$17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
3910 Brunswk	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
3500 Budd Can	$8	8	8	
3595 CAE	$14½	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
88330 Cad Fry	$20⅝	19⅝	20⅝	+ ⅜
2893 Cal Pow A	$45⅝	45⅛	45⅝	— ⅛
5475 Camflo	$15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
13271 C Nor West	$14⅝	14½	14⅝	
2500 C Packrs	$28⅝	28	28	— ⅛
5900 Can Perm	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅜
700 Can Trust	$26	25⅝	26	
305 C Tung	$24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ½
2300 Cdn Cel	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
110 CGE	$31	31	31	
15566 Cl Bk Com	$27⅛	27½	27½	— ⅛
2170 Cdn Tire A	$30½	30	30	— ⅜
790 C Ulilies	$19⅝	19½	19½	
17 Candel Oil	$43	43	43	+ 1
600 Cassiar	$12½	12	12½	— ⅛
8475 Celanese	$6	5⅝	5⅝	
14900 Cherokee	$13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	+ ⅛
3 CHUM	$11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
500 C Holiday I	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
62145 Con Distrb	$16	15	15⅝	+ ⅜
46835 Cons Gas	$25½	25	25½	+ ⅜
2540 Con Fardy	380	370	375	
3200 Conwest	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
39905 Coseka R	$9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
13900 Cralgmt	$7	6½	6½	— ½
300 Crush Intl	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
43790 Cyprus	$16⅛	16	16½	— ⅛
46015 Czar Res	$13⅝	13½	13⅛	— ⅛
16220 Daon Dev	$19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
100 Daon A	$7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
10475 Denison	$31⅝	30⅝	31	— ⅛
8500 Dicknsn	$8⅝	8⅛	8½	+ ⅜
15335 D Bridge	$36½	36	36½	+ ⅜
2630 Dofasco A	$36	35⅛	35⅛	— 1
6620 Dom Store	$19⅝	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
130 Du Pont A	$22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
9000 Dylex L A	$12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
2200 East Mal	175	175	175	+ 8
780 Electhom A	$5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
2200 Emco	$12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
29995 Falcon C	$8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
7570 Fibrg Nik A	$67½	66	67⅛	
300 Fed Ind A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
5960 Francana	$14⅛	13½	13⅝	— ⅜
100 Fruehauf	$12	12	12	+ ⅛
1625 G M Res	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	— ⅛
200 G Distrb A	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
500 G Distrb w	262	260	261	— 9
20000 Gibraltar	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
100 Goodyear	$21½	21½	21½	+ ½
820 Grafl G	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
1500 Granduc	145	140	145	+ 5
7560 Gt Oil Sds	$25	24½	24½	— ⅜
750 GL Forest	$46	45½	45½	— ½
609 Greyhnd	$22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
500 H Group A	445	440	440	— 5
1200 Hard Crp A	300	300	300	— 5
4190 Harlequin	$16⅛	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
18050 Hawker	$16⅛	15⅝	16	— ⅛
1217 Hayes D	$10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
2680 H Bay Co	$26⅝	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
8470 IAC	$16½	16⅛	16⅛	
7266 Indal	$14	13⅛	13⅛	
133 Indusmin	$20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
1100 Inglis	$15⅛	15	15⅛	— ⅛
4850 Inland Gas	$14	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
400 Int Mogul	$7	7	7	+ ⅛
15280 Inlpr Pipe	$18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
9900 Ivaco	$19	18½	18½	— ½
51985 Jannock	$27⅛	27	27⅛	
39320 Kaiser Re	$27	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
28610 Kam Kotia	$5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
200 Kelsey H	$23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
45275 Kerr Add	$10⅝	10	10⅛	+ ⅜
18165 Labatt A	$23⅝	23	23⅝	+ ⅛
100 Lab Min	$42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	+ ⅛
7255 Lacana	$5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
450 LOnt Cem	$5	5	5	
1575 LL Lac	400	395	395	+10
100 Lab Co A	425	425	425	+ 5
800 Lab Co B	430	425	425	+10
1200 MICC	$13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
500 Mclan H A	$22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+ ⅛
19736 MB Ltd	$28⅝	27⅝	28⅛	+ ⅜
100 McGraw H	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
1175 Molson A	$26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	+ ⅛
100 Molson B	$25	25	25	+ ⅛
9994 Moore	$39½	39⅛	39⅝	— ⅛
25065 Murphy	$25⅛	23½	25½	+ 2
1470 Nat Trust	$24	23½	23⅝	
210806 Noranda	$18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
91781 Norcen	$26	24⅝	25⅝	+ ⅜
10650 NTecm B w	$29⅛	29	29⅛	+ ½
343 Nowsco W	$42	42	42	+ 2
36882 Oakwood P	$14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
5450 Ocelot B	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
6537 Oshawa A	$9⅝	9	9	
26805 Pace Pet	$18½	17⅝	18½	+ ⅛
7300 Pamour A	$7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
8710 PanCan P	$56⅝	56⅛	56⅛	+ ⅛
20 Patino N V	$21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	—1⅛
24450 Pembina	$10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
5108 Petrofina	$42⅝	42⅛	42½	— ½
26450 Peyto Oils	$15⅝	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅛
3400 Pine Point	$37	36⅛	37	+ ⅛
12600 Place G	295	275	294	— 5
33332 Placer	$35⅛	34⅛	34⅝	+ ½
900 Ram	$10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
436 Redpath	$15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
600 Rd Stenhs A	$10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
6904 Reichhold	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
11865 Revnu Prp	189	181	183	— 1
13625 Roman	$36	35	36	+ 1
49901 Sceptre	$8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
500 Scotts A	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
29557 Shell Can	$26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
17935 Sherritt	$12⅛	11⅝	12	— ⅛
375 Sigma	$28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅜
10095 Simpsn S A	$7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
3400 Slater Stl	$17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
4700 Southm	$26⅛	26	26	
250 St Brodcst	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
16380 Stelco A	$29⅝	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
11350 Sulpetro B	$15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
300 Talcorp A	$11⅛	11	11⅛	— ⅛
3980 Teck Cor A	$16½	16⅛	16½	+ ⅛
6899 Teck Cor B	$16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ⅛
600 Teledyne	$12⅝	12½	12½	
2780 Tex Can	$72⅝	72	72⅝	+ ⅝
45011 Thom N A	$15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
14587 Tor Dm Bk	$25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅛
2557 Torstar B	$20⅝	20	20⅝	+ ½
2828 Traders A	$16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
5455 Trns Mt A	$11½	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
7068 TrCan PL	$23½	23	23	— ⅜
7629 Turbo Cl B	$15½	15⅛	15½	+ ⅛
53693 UGas A	$12	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
22450 Union Oil	$28½	27⅝	28½	+ ⅜
4955 U Keno	$15	14⅛	15	+ 1
1810 U Siscoe	$10⅛	10⅝	10⅛	— ⅛
250 Un Carbid	$23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ½
200 Van Der	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
1037 Versll Cor	$24	23⅝	24	+ ½
2605 Vestgron	$18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
5075 Weldwod	$25	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
5700 West Mine	$6½	6⅛	6⅛	
4000 Weston	$24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+ ⅛
21947 Woodwd A	$25	24⅝	25	+ ⅜
8050 Yk Bear	$8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛

Total sales 7,547,757 shares

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	29.80
Albert Heijn	90.00
Algembank	337.00
Amrobank	73.00
A'Dam Rub	50.50
Fokker	27.90
Heineken	83.70
H.V.A.	54.50
Hoogovens	32.80
K.L.M.	107.00
Nat. Nedder	115.80
Pakhoed	111.00
Philips	24.10
Robeco	169.50
Rolinco	142.00
Rorento	35.50
Royal Dutch	147.60
Unilever	129.00
Van Ommeren	218.00
VMF-Stork	48.60

Brussels

Arbed	2,400
GBL (B.lamb)	1,725
Cockerill	448
Electrobel	6,440
GB-Inno-BM	2,400
Hoboken	2,785
Petrofina	5,070
Ph. Gevaert	1,170
Soc. Generale	1,860
Solvay	2,610
Un. Miniere	756

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	46.00
B.A.S.F.	138.20
Bayer	131.20
Commerzbank	196.00
Cont. Gummi	52.50
Daimler	249.00
Demag	158.50
Deutsche Bnk	268.50
Dresdner Bnk	202.50
Hoechst	130.90
Hoesch	44.80
Karlstadt	252.00
Kaufhof	193.50
K.H.D.	206.40
Lufthansa	92.00
Mannesmann	160.50
Metallgesell.	245.00
Neckermann	147.00
RWE.new	181.00
Schering	242.20
Siemens	257.30
Thyssen	93.50
Varta	175.00
Veba	148.70
Volkswagen	203.50

London

Anglo-Am Co	$7.52
Anglo-Am	0.79
Barclays Bnk	4.20
Beecham Gp	1.47
BICC	1.20
Boots	1.88
Bowater	1.64
BAT Ind.	2.81
BOC Int'l	0.70
Brit. Pet.	11.30
Burmah	1.41
Cadbury Sc.	0.57
Chartered	1.33
Courtaulds	0.96
De Beer D	$7.53
Decca Rec	3.35
Distillers	2.22
Dunlop	0.60
E Mus Ind	0.92
GEC	3.81
Free St Ged	30⅝
GKN	2.71
Glaxo Gp	4.47
Gold Fields	2.27
Gt Un St	4.04
Guinness	1.77
Hawker-Sidd	1.78
Hudson Bay	11⅛
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.63
Imps	0.92½
Marks & Spen.	1.08
Metal Box	2.76
Nichols	0.51
Plessey	1.17
Rand Mines	0.55
Rank Org.	2.12
Royal Dutch	33½
R.T.Z.	2.98
Shell	3.22
Thorn (A)	4.46
Tube Invest.	3.20
Union Corp.	$8.10
Vickers	1.60
War L3½	0.33⅝
West Deep	$0.17 1/16
West Drief	$49.00
West Hold	$36⅝
West Min	1.67
Woolworth	0.72½
ZCI	0.11½

Milan

Bastogi	854.00
ERBA	2,705.0
EreMarelli	305.00
Fiat	2,776.0
Finsider	142.25
Generali	48,700.0
IFI	3,550.0
Italgas	820.50
Italsider	358.00
LaRinas	120.25
Montedis	213.00
Olivetti	1,581.0
Pirelli	1,901.0
Snia Visco	850.00

Paris

Air Liquide	468.00
BSN	700.00
Carrefour	1,626.0
Cim Lafarge	266.10
Cie Bancaire	436.00
CFP	189.40
CGE	353.00
CCF	163.80
Elf-Aquitaine	925.00
Ferodo	374.00
Gen Occident	274.00
Imetal	67.15
L Oreal	652.00
Mach Bull	62.50
Michelin	901.00
Moet Henn	506.00
Moulinex	86.05
Paribas	216.10
PUK	89.80
Penarroya	52.90
Perrier	327.00
Peugeot	294.50
Rh Poulenc	127.00
Sacilor	27.30
St Gobain	120.20
Suez	274.00
Telemecan	730.00
Thomson	216.80
Usinor	14.30

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,305
Buehrle	2,610
B Boveri	1,915
Clb Geigy	1,285
Cr Suisse	2,290
Fisher	710
HofRochN	7,550
Nestle	3,410
Sandoz	4,400
Ste B. Suisse	389
Sulzer	2,800
U.B. Suisse	3,275

Canadian Indexes

August 24, 1979

	Close	Previous
Montreal	292.73	290.40
Toronto	1,669.7	1,662.00

Montreal: Stock Exchange Industrials Index.
Toronto: TSE 300 Index.

International Stock Indexes

August 24, 1979

	Close	Prev	High	Low
Amsterdam (1)	92.70	92.70	94.20	88.20
Brussels (2)	131.69	131.61	132.15	107.79
Frankfurt (3)	142.45	142.85	159.63	136.58
London 30	465.00	463.10	588.40	446.10
London 500 (4)	267.37	267.17	307.45	237.86
Milan (5)	88.57	88.78	88.57	55.45
Paris (6)	128.74	127.60	128.74	78.10
Sydney (7)	634.09	623.86	634.41	545.72
Tokyo (8)	450.90	451.00	462.97	435.13
Tokyo (9)	6,384.49	6,396.84	6,452.56	5,925.87
Zurich (10)	340.40	342.10	343.30	308.40

1. Anp-Cbs Ind.; 2. "Commission de la Bourse" Ind.; 3. Hardy-Siemon Ind.; 4. Financial Times Indexes; 5. Banca Comerciale Italiana Ind.; 6. Agefi Ind.; 7. "All ordinaries" Ind.; 8. First section stock Ind.; 9. Nikkei Dow-Jones Ind.; 10. Swiss Bank Corp. Ind.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

August 24, 1979

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Va ElPow	643,600	13⅛	+ ⅛
AmerT&T	357,500	58⅛	+ ⅛
Am Motors	340,900	8	+ ⅛
IBM s	337,000	69⅝	
Gulf Oil	312,700	30	+ ⅛
Pan Am	277,600	7⅛	
GATX Cp	261,900	37	+ ⅜
Howrd John	251,800	14⅛	+ ⅛
MGIC Inv	249,500	35⅛	+2⅝
ContAirLin	241,700	16⅛	— ⅜
Nat Distill	222,100	28⅛	+2
Square D	219,700	24⅝	+ ½
Firestone	217,500	11	— ⅛
Nat Semicn	217,300	29⅝	— ⅛
CIT Financl	216,500	56⅝	— ½

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	32.74	37.76
Advanced	615	632
Volume Up (in millions)	14.13	14.92
Declined	825	839
Volume Down (in millions)	13.75	15.68
Unchanged	453	404
Total Issues	1,893	1,875
New highs	74	91
New lows	6	4

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	876.62	883.87	872.18	880.20	—0.18
20 Trn	268.94	270.21	266.56	268.60	—1.75
15 Util	109.51	110.42	108.93	109.44	—0.17
65 Stk	312.61	314.87	310.67	313.15	—0.70

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	109.11	107.65	108.60	—0.03
Industrials	120.97	119.33	120.44	+0.03
Utilities	52.98	52.35	52.72	+0.15
Finance	13.90	13.72	13.81	—0.09
Transp.	16.35	16.14	16.24	—0.16

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	61.94	61.49	61.94	—0.02
Industrials	68.66	68.33	68.66	+0.01
Transp.	52.93	52.79	52.91	—0.37
Utilities	39.46	39.40	39.46	+0.01
Finance	69.03	68.92	69.03	—0.29

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Short
August 23	125,979	335,104	768
August 22	134,103	333,462	1,089
August 21	131,341	348,525	940
August 20	136,627	359,087	783
August 17	112,909	341,762	1,188

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
GulfCan g	261,600	64⅛	+3⅛
DomePetr gs	261,100	37½	+1
HanvrSq Rlt	119,100	8⅝	+ ⅜
ImperOil A	103,200	33⅝	+ ⅛
DelhiOil	97,100	24⅛	— ⅛
Instrum Sys	85,700	1½	+ ⅛
GIExport	72,900	2⅝	
Integrt Res	67,100	11	+ ⅜
HouOilM	59,600	22⅝	— ⅜
Tubos Mex	55,100	33	+ ⅛

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	4.44	4.59
Advanced	264	290
Volume Up (in millions)	2.35	1.85
Declined	334	288
Volume Down (in millions)	1.32	1.98
Unchanged	228	249
Total Issues	826	827
New highs	N.A.	36
New lows	N.A.	5

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
216.24	214.36	216.24	+1.37

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices August 23, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales Stock	High	Low	Clos	Chg.
7500 Algoma St	$29⅛	29	29⅛	+ ⅜
1029 Bnk Mont	$24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	
200 Can Cml	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
5525 Con Bath	$14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
1950 Dom TxtA	$14	13⅝	14	
1400 FCA Intl	315	310	315	+5
950 Imasco	$46½	45½	46½	+2½
2150 Power Cp	$15⅛	15½	15⅛	+ ⅛
400 Roll and A	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
910 Royal Bk	$45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
2426 Roy Trst Co	$15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
100 Steinbrg A	$26½	26½	26½	
12900 Utd Asbest	420	400	410	
20095 Zellers	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	

Total sales 1,080,804 shares.

European Gold Markets

August 24, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	314.70	313.75	+3.7
Zurich	315.375	314.625	+5.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)	329.66	330.66	+3.57

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Friday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—74

Allegh Cp, AmShlpb, Arrow Elect, AllRichfl, AllRch 3pf, AllRh 2.80pf, BldwUld pfU, BarryWrgt s, BayColPrp, BaySta Gas, Beckman, BeachAir, Benef 5.50pf, BlissLou, Bluebird In, BurlNor 2.85pf, ComBrn Inv, Carlisle s, CentrnData, City Invest, CoastSt Gas, CstStGs pfB, CstStGs pfA, Colum Gas, DoverCp, Enserch, FinCpAm, Flintkote, Flintkt pfB, Florida SH, GATX Cp, GATXCp pf, GenCinema s, Gen Growth, GettyOil, Grace Co, Grainger W, HandyHar, Hecks Inc, HospCpA, HseF 2.37pf, ImpCpAm, Indiana Gas, KCSouInd, LevitzFrn, McDonugh, McGraw Ed, Medtron, Mobil s, Monog Ind, Murphy Oil, Nat Distill, Nat Gypsm, Newmont, Newml pfA, NICORInc, NICOR 1.90pf, Pac Tin, Patrick Petl, Petrolane, Pioneer Cp, SavA Stop, Smith Int, SnapOnTool s, SowstForest, StdOil Cal, StdOilOh, Suburb Prp, Superior Oil, Tenneco pf, Tracor s, UGI Corp, UnOilCal s, Wal Mart

NEW LOWS—6

GllSU 8.80pf, HealthTecna wi, NDist 4.25pf, ShellTrns s, Telecor, Yatesind s

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, August 24 1979

NEW YORK (AP)—The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

AELInd	7	7½
AFAProt	8⅝	9⅛
AVMCp	3⅝	4⅛
Accuray	5	5½
AddisnW	12½	13⅛
AdvRoss	4⅞	5⅛
AdvMicr	37⅛	38½
AlexAlex	31⅛	32½
Alicolnc	32½	33½
AllynB	17⅛	18⅛
AFinCp	29½	30⅛
AFurn	6	6⅛
AGreet	13⅝	13⅛
AIntGp	59	60
AMicros	25½	26
AWelding	21½	22½
Amterr	3⅝	4 1-16
Anadite	8⅝	8⅝
AnheusB	22½	24
AntoCp	8⅛	8⅝
ArdenGp	5	5⅝
ArkWGs	25½	26⅛
AsdCola	23½	24⅛
AtlGsLt	16⅛	17⅛
BairdCp	7⅛	7⅝
BangHE	14½	15
BkamRt	19⅝	20⅝
BasicRs g	9⅛	9⅛
BassfFr	19½	20⅛
BaylsMk	10	10½
Beeline	8½	9½
BetzLab	35⅛	36⅛
BibbCo	15½	16
BirdSon	23	24½
Birtchr	2	2⅝
BikHillP	25⅝	26½
Bonanza	3⅛	3⅝
BrookS	37½	39½
BrwTom	22½	24
Buckbee	7⅛	7⅝
Buckeye	19½	20
BurnupS	7	7⅝
CalWtSv	34	35½
ConradH	1½	2
CapSwC	15⅛	16⅛
CapInAir	4⅝	4⅝
CareCp	7	8
CnvtPS	16½	16½
ChmLea	34	36
ChesUtl	11⅛	12
CircleF	6	7
CitzUtA	40	40⅝
CitzUtB	35½	36⅛
ClarkJL	28	29½
ClowCp	8⅝	8⅝
ComCIH	27	27½
CmiShr	20½	22½
CmwTel	41	43
ConPap	60	61
Crawfd	18½	19½
CrosTre	25⅝	25⅛
CullrFed	2⅝	3½
Cyclron	15	16
DanlyM	21⅛	22⅛
DtaDes	12⅛	12⅝
DayMal	23½	25½
DekibAg	28⅝	29½
DeLuxC	33⅝	34⅛
DelConT	12	13
DeweyEl	1½	2½
DigCrys	29⅛	30⅛
DixnCru	34½	36
Docutel	7⅛	8½
DolrGn	9⅛	9⅝
Donldsn	23½	24½
DoyIDB	20⅝	21⅛
DunkInD	12½	13
Durlron	16⅛	17⅛
EatnVnce	6⅛	7
EconLab	22⅛	22⅝
ElPasEl	10⅝	11⅛
ElderBe	8	8⅝
EleNucl	9⅛	9⅝
ElModul	5½	6½
EnrDev	13⅝	14⅝
Entwlstl	2⅝	3½
EqtOil	44	45
EthanAl	41⅛	42
Fabrl	11-16	15-16
FidUnLf	69	70
FIBkSys	44	44⅛
FIBostn	19½	20⅛
FIEmpS	13½	14
FWnFin	6⅝	6⅝
Flicker	13⅝	14½
FloatPnt	11⅛	12½
FlaWalU	⅝	⅝
ForestO	21⅝	22⅝
Formigli	2	2⅛
FrankCp	8⅛	8⅝
FrankEl	15⅛	16½
GnRlEst	13	14½
GaReins	92	94
GovEFn	13	13⅝
GreenM	12⅝	13⅛
GreyAdv	37	40
Gillntsl	15	16½
Gyrodyn	4⅝	5⅝
Hardwke	17	17⅝
HrpRow	11⅛	11⅛
HarpGp	24½	25⅛
HartfNl	17½	18
HenrdF	25⅛	26
Holobm	2⅛	2⅛
Hoover	15½	16
HorizRs	1⅛	2⅛
HyattInt	17⅛	18½
Infralnd	4½	5
IntelCp	56	57
IntrcEnr	6½	7½
IntmtGs	14⅛	14⅝
InBkWsh	9⅝	10⅛
IwaSoUt	25	25½
JamWP h	7⅝	8⅛
Jamsby	15⅛	16½
JiffyFd	7	7⅛
JoslynM	17⅛	18
KaisSt pf	18⅝	19½
Kalvar	3⅝	4⅛
Kaman	20⅝	21½
KmpAm	9⅝	10⅛
KaleGre	5-16	11-16
Kaysam	3	4½
KellySv	34½	36
Keuffel	16	17
Kimball	16½	17
Kinglnl	11½	12⅛
KnapeV	17½	18½
Kratos	16½	17½
Lancein	21½	22⅛
LandRes	3	3½
LaneCo	25	26
LiqStor	6½	7⅛
LinBcst	47½	48⅛
Logetrn	10	11
MadsGE	15⅝	16⅛
MagellPet	4⅝	4⅝
MairRth	1⅝	1⅛
Mallkrt	30⅛	31⅝
MgtAsst	20	20½
MaylLP	30	31½
McCorm	18	18½
McQuay	12⅛	13½
MidsxW	19½	20½
MdldCap	7⅝	8⅛
MidlRes	3	3⅛
MidlBks	30	31
Millipr	31⅛	32
MissVIG	14⅛	15⅛
MonfCol	6½	6⅝
MoorePd	22½	24
MoroRes	1½	2⅛
Mostek	30⅛	30⅝
MotchM	39⅛	40⅛
MotClub	5⅛	5⅛
Mueller	27	28
NarqCp	24½	26½
NatGOil	16⅛	17⅛
NwIdRE	15⅛	16⅛
NJNGas	16⅝	17⅝
NielsnA	23⅝	24⅛
NielsnB	23⅝	24⅛
NoCarGs	14⅝	15⅛
NoEOl un	75½	77
NwtNGs	14⅝	15⅛
NwstPS	17⅛	17⅝
Noxell	21⅝	21⅝
OgilvyM	22	22⅛
OhFerro	8⅛	9⅛
OtterTP	22⅝	23⅛
PCAInt	7⅝	8⅛
PabstB	15⅝	16⅛
PcGaR	21½	22⅛
PauleyP	14⅛	15⅛
PeerMf	9⅛	10
PengEnt	16⅛	17⅛
Petrolit	36	37
Pettibon	21⅛	22⅛
PierceSS	9⅝	10½
Pinkrtn	33	34
PionHiB	25⅛	25⅝
Plastine	1⅝	2⅛
Possis	6½	7⅛
Progrp	⅝	1⅛
PbSvNC	13⅛	13⅝
PurtBen	19	19⅝
PutDCop	10⅝	11½
RogenPr	11½	12
Raychm	96	98
Raymnd	23⅛	24⅛
RecgEq	6⅝	7
RoadEx	28⅛	29
RobbMy	45	47
Roselon	4½	5½
Rouse	15⅛	16
RusStov	16⅝	16⅝
Sadlier	4	4½
ScanOl	1⅝	2⅛
ScrippH	47½	50½
SelsDelt	12	12½
Svcmstr	32	33
Showmt	38	39
SolidSt S	11⅝	12⅛
SColWtr	14⅛	15
SwEtSv	15½	16⅛
Standyn	30⅛	31
StdRegs	28½	29½
StanHP	26	27
SterlSt	6⅛	6⅝
StrawCl	27⅛	29
SuperEl	10⅛	10½
TIME DC	5⅛	5⅝
Tampax	30⅝	31⅝
TecumP	69	71
Tennont	28½	30½
Tiprary	12½	13
ToscoCp	20⅝	20⅝
TrnsOcO	19½	20⅛
TricoPd	47	50
TrimOG	7½	8
TysonFd	8⅛	9⅛
UnMcGil	10⅛	11⅛
USSurg	23⅛	23⅛
USTrck	15½	16
UVaBsh	26½	27
UpPenP	16⅝	17½
ValyGas	12½	12⅝
VanDus	15⅛	16
Velcro g	11⅝	11½
VideoCp	9⅛	9⅝
VaNBsh	16⅝	17⅝
WshEnr	16	16½
WebbRs	31⅛	32⅛
Weldtrn	2	2⅛
WisInMg	10	11
WellsGo	8⅛	9⅛
WlnMtg	4⅝	5⅛
WmorC	32⅛	33
WoodLot	25⅛	26
WWEng	9 13-16	10 1-16
WrightW	4⅝	5
ZionUto	25	26

Foreign Invesment Up in U.S. in 1978

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (Reuters) — Transactions involving foreign direct investment in the United States rose 85 percent in value last year to $6.1 billion compared with $3.3 billion in 1977, the Commerce Department reported today. The figures cover a total of 334 individual transactions compared with 187 in 1977.

Leading investors were Canada, Britain, West Germany, Japan, France, Switzerland and the Netherlands which accounted for 90 percent of the value reported. OPEC countries accounted for only 2 percent of the value.

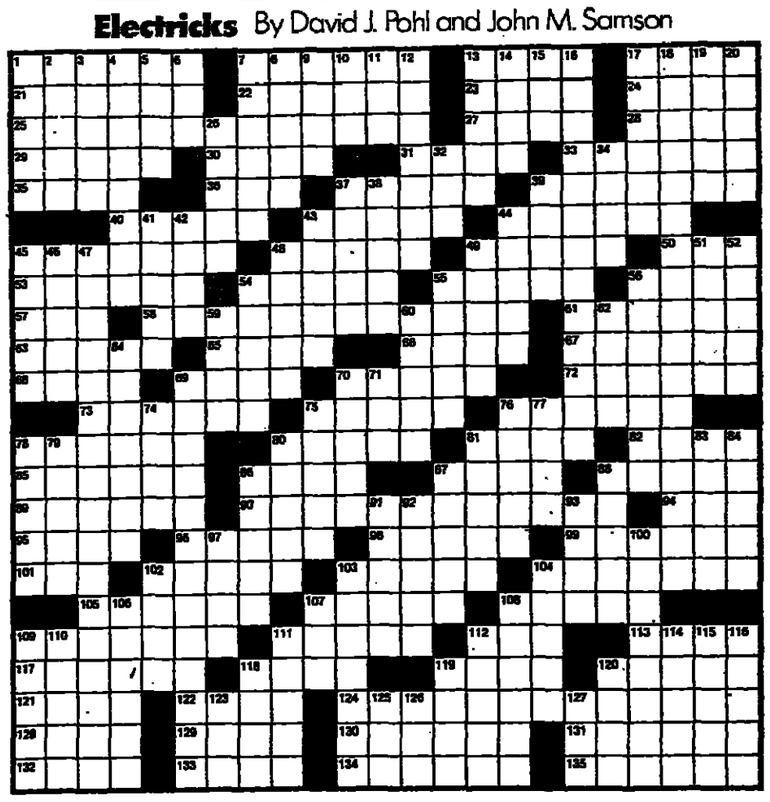
Ecuador Oil Reserves

QUITO, Ecuador, Aug. 24 (Reuters) — Ecuador's known oil reserves have fallen to 1.2 billion barrels from 1.6 billion over the last seven years, Natural Resources Minister Mauricio Davalos said today. He said this year there will be a substantial rise in oil exploration and an effort to improve the output of fields already in production.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

Electricks By David J. Pohl and John M. Samson



ACROSS

1 Kidded
7 "Phedre" playwright
13 Heroic
17 Ready money
21 Quivering
22 Antagonism
23 Teacher
24 Concerning
25 Department store device
27 Snarl
28 Michael Romanov was one
29 "Captain" and Michael
30 National park in Utah
31 Strigine sound
33 Preserve
35 Blueprint, for short
36 One of the bills
37 U.S. violinist
39 Isolate
40 Canadian physician: 1849-1919
43 Nominees
44 Revoke
45 Unstable
48 Tower top
49 Cream of the crop
50 One and one-third drams: Abbr.
53 "Song of the Earth" composer
54 Court aide
55 Kind of rule
56 Nurse shark
57 Chemical suffix
58 High tension area
61 Springlike
63 Fig basket
65 Applause
66 Sly glance
67 Omits
68 College or collar
69 Barber's concern
70 Supply service

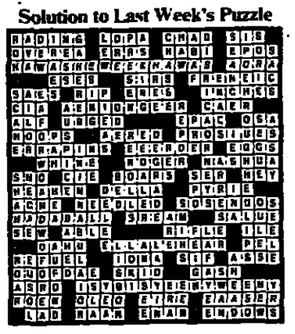
ACROSS

72 Without feeling
73 Radar antenna covering
75 Group of trout
76 Air Pump constellation
78 Grant
80 Drew a bead on
81 Freudian concerns
82 Raison d' ——
85 Concert cry
86 —— spumante
87 Premed subject
88 Russian co-op
89 Building stone
90 Vivid hue
94 Pitching stat.
95 Trumpet adjunct
96 One to pay
98 American lizard
99 Biblical berth
101 Big Board's "big brother"
102 Kierkegaard
103 Earth mover
104 Soothing
105 Phantom: Var.
107 Solitary
108 Ten C-notes
109 Topographic topic
111 Stroke of luck
112 French vineyard
113 Band of Zulu warriors
117 Save
118 Clayey soil
119 Damascene
120 Expos' Rusty
121 Scantling
122 Sacred bird
124 Tourists' togs
128 School subj.
129 Penalty
130 Internal tax
131 Cause to sparkle
132 Eucalypt
133 Brat's rebuttal
134 Elocutionist, at times
135 Home of the Flyers

DOWN

1 Children's game
2 "Sail on, —— of State!"
3 Screen
4 Anthracite
5 Heart testers, for short
6 Fourth in a series
7 Moge piquant
8 Elbow
9 Grafting shoot
10 Oahu baking pit
11 Type of buoy
12 Art lover
13 Incite
14 *Fourth-down* play
15 Belfast gp.
16 Headline material
17 Jerseys
18 Blotter entry
19 Solemn
20 Met star
26 Montezuma, e.g.
32 Pitchblende
34 Behold, to Pilate
37 David's weapon
38 Fortunetelling card
39 Suez port
41 Frets
42 *Turkish coin*
43 Use up
44 Sharp sound
45 Vestment
46 Cairo V.I.P.
47 *Entertainment* outlet
48 Gig for Severinsen
49 Presbyter
51 Madame de ——
52 Friendly: Slang
54 Quota
55 Gibe
56 Not so clean
59 Pretense
60 Chose
62 Twelfth Jewish month
64 France of France
69 "Might-makes-right" game
70 Laugh-getter
71 "—— atque vale!"
74 Copperfield's first wife
75 With 118 Down, random
76 Wide-open
77 Response to the Little Red Hen
78 Rays
79 Result
80 Wan
81 "The Word of Love" poet
83 Aired again
84 Gladden
86 High resort
87 One of the poles
88 Radial city
91 Pillow padding
92 Pointless
93 *Zola novel*
97 Wedge, e.g.
100 Making an increase
102 TV hit
103 Doze
104 West Indian island
106 Harbor enhancer
107 Kit and caboodle
108 Sorting machine
109 Cross
110 Mob-scene actor
111 Pre-Easter customs
112 Jug
114 Danton colleague
115 —— shame (rout in a bout)
116 "Brand" playwright
118 See 75 Down
119 Surrounded by
120 It seats 55,300
123 Stole
125 English river
126 N.Y.C. building
127 Lugubrious

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

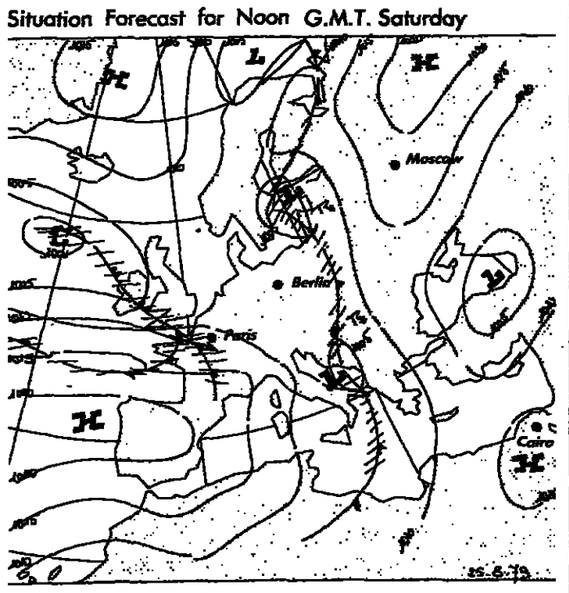


WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	20	68	Sunny	MADRID	26	79	Sunny
AMSTERDAM	15	59	Showers	MIAMI	29	84	Cloudy
ANKARA	31	88	Sunny	MILAN	19	66	Sunny
ATHENS	30	86	Sunny	MONTREAL	21	70	Showers
BEIRUT	30	86	Sunny	MOSCOW	26	79	Sunny
BELGRADE	29	84	Sunny	MUNICH	12	54	Rain
BERLIN	20	68	Overcast	NEW YORK	23	74	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	13	55	Stormy	NICE	28	82	Sunny
BUCHAREST	27	81	Sunny	OSLO	17	63	Sunny
BUDAPEST	28	82	Cloudy	PARIS	15	59	Showers
CASABLANCA	25	77	Cloudy	PRAGUE	14	57	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	20	68	Sunny	ROME	28	82	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	24	75	Hazy	SOFIA	22	72	Hazy
DUBLIN	16	61	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	18	65	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	15	59	Cloudy	TEHRAN	34	93	Sunny
FLORENCE	24	75	Hazy	TEL AVIV	31	88	Sunny
FRANKFURT	18	64	Overcast	TOKYO	5	77	Showers
GENEVA	20	68	Cloudy	TUNIS	34	93	Hazy
HELSINKI	17	63	Overcast	VIENNA	22	72	Overcast
HOUSTON	33	92	Cloudy	WARSAW	24	75	Overcast
ISTANBUL	19	66	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	28	82	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	24	75	Cloudy	ZURICH	15	59	Cloudy
LISBON	27	81	Sunny				
LONDON	16	61	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	30	86	Sunny				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Saturday



Smoking Issue Comes Under Fire

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP) — During a debate on smoking broadcast yesterday on National Public Radio, John Banzhaf, executive director of Action on Smoking and Health, urged that cigarettes be sold by prescription to prevent youngsters from buying them.

His stand was vigorously attacked by William Dwyer, vice president of the Tobacco Institute, who asked: "Hasn't history taught us the futility of prohibition?"

Mr. Dwyer said that "the anti-smokers are a small but vocal core of neo-prohibitionists. . . essentially a joyless tribe. . . who want to manage everyone else's life, perhaps because they have been incapable of managing their own." He also complained that smokers are forced to take the worst seats in the rear of airplanes.

Mr. Banzhaf replied: "Nobody objects to you as a smoker. They only object to your smoke. All you have to do is refrain from smoking and you can sit anywhere on the plane you want."

Mr. Dwyer said that he had no objection to separation of smokers in restaurants and other public places as long as it was done without government intervention and "by the democracy of the marketplace."

"When government moves from information to intervention," he said, "the social cost is larger than any of us can calculate. It's tyranny."

John Pinney, director of HEW's Office on Smoking and Health who was also on the panel, argued that the anti-smoking movement was "not some kind of battle between government and private industry," and noted that "none of us would be here if the product Mr. Dwyer represents were not responsible for killing over 320,000 persons a year."

BOOKS

ALBAN BERG

By Karen Monson. Houghton Mifflin. Illustrated. 386 pp. $15.

Reviewed by John Leonard

ONE LIKES to imagine them — Arnold Schoenberg and his two best students, Anton von Webern and Alban Berg — shooting the breeze in a coffeehouse in old Vienna, under, perhaps, the grim eye of a Secessionist poster by Egon Schiele, contemplating their strudel and the terrible truth about 20th-century music. The traditional triad is a bore. The key signature is no longer necessary or desirable. The demise of tonality is perfectly obvious. Mahler is dead, and rewriting Brahms won't cut the mustard of the modern.

What is to be done? Consider the diminished fifth. Schoenberg explains 12-tone "set theory" to Webern, who has an attention span of four minutes. Berg, long and thin and beautiful in his famous fur coat, biting his fingernails, is already substituting tone rows for Wagner's leitmotifs. Suddenly a brass band in short leather pants invades the coffeehouse, playing airs from a Franz Lehar operetta. Schoenberg leaves for Los Angeles. Webern looks around for an American soldier to gun him down. Berg has an asthma attack.

Sigmund Freud is summoned to attend Berg, and carries him to Berg's new Ford car, the "Blue Bird." As they roar off into atonality, Berg is heard to whisper something, but what? Is it "Tferscherl" or "Schnude," his pet names for his wife, Helene? Or "suffering destiny" about which he was always complaining? Or "Mopinka," his pet name for the sister of Franz Werfel and the sister-in-law of Alma Schindler Mahler Gropius Werfel, with whom he had a 10-year love affair? Or "Lulu," his Lilith, who had to wait around until last February before Pierre Boulez and his French friends finally gave her a third act? Never mind: the Second Viennese School is in permanent recess.

It didn't happen that way, of course, although Schoenberg was chased to Los Angeles by the Nazis in the 1930s, which chasing distressed Webern and Berg, neither of whom, not being Jewish, really understood the larger issues. And Webern was shot and killed by an American soldier, in 1945, for the crime of stepping outside to smoke a cigar one night when his grandchildren were asleep. And Berg would eventually own his "Blue Bird" Ford, at age 40, when "Wozzeck" made him some money. And Freud — or "Professor Slivowitz" as they called him because of his taste in drinks — did treat Berg for asthma once upon a time, in Berghof.

It's just that there were so many geniuses wandering around in Vienna before, during and after World War I that one likes to imagine collisions. What a shame, for instance, that Webern, the most mathematical of the atonalists, never got together with Ludwig Wittgenstein. We might have been spared the all-male choir singing selected maxims, a capella, from Wittgenstein's "Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus" and Elisabeth Luyten's Motet Opus 27.

Vienna, moreover, might as well have been Bloomsbury. Look under the rug, and they are at it. Berg's wife, Helene, may or may not have been the illegitimate daughter of the Emperor Franz Josef; certainly she looked like a Habsburg. And for what did she need all those "cures"? Berg's sister, Smaragda, flaunted her lesbianism. Alma of the Mahler, the Gropius and the Werfel, not to mention the Kokoschka, seems to have had a sort of revolving bed for geniuses. Before he married Helene, Berg fathered a child on somebody else, and paid her off. "Mopinka," whose real name was Hanna, was so important to Berg the last 10 years of his life — he died, at age 50, in 1935, not of asthma, but of an abscess — that he coded her into his Lyric Suite and, in brooding over "Lulu," became a heavy breather. No wonder we had to wait until Helene expired, in 1976, to get that third act.

It is impossible to write a dull book about this Vienna — a Vienna in which Alban's father could bring home a pipe organ from the about-to-be demolished Burgtheater and Anton Bruckner would drop by to tinkle the keyboard — but Karen Monson has tried. Freud is a mere shadow, literature a footnote, art glancingly referred to, philosophy entirely scanted. Only the irascible Schoenberg has some flesh. Berg lolls.

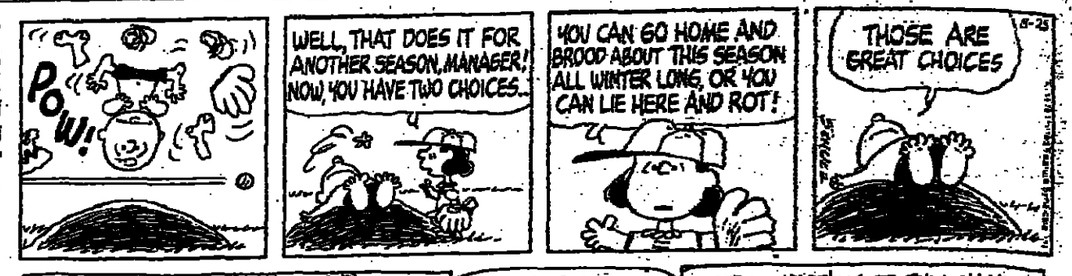
Is our appreciation of "Lulu" improved by knowing about Mopinka? I'm not sure. And all we know about her, anyway, is that she knew Berg. She is otherwise a cipher. I am sure that our appreciation of anything is not improved by passages such as this:

"He no longer needed the old tonic-dominant systems to give the work structure; this he found through motivic relationships and repetitions both literal and varied. But neither did he feel the need to avoid the home-key entirely. He would not bow to the old rules of harmonic motion and progressions, but when they wanted to present themselves, he welcomed them without anxiety." Tellingly, Monson quotes Karl Kraus, whose aim was to show "that there is a distinction between an urn and a chamberpot, and that it is this distinction above all that provides culture with elbow room. The others, those who fail to make this distinction, are divided into those who use the urn as a chamberpot and those who use the chamberpot as an urn."

"Alban Berg" is not an urn.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

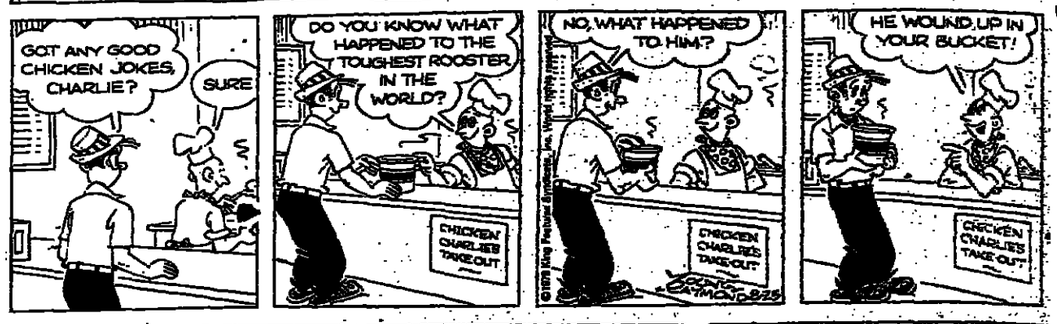
PEANUTS



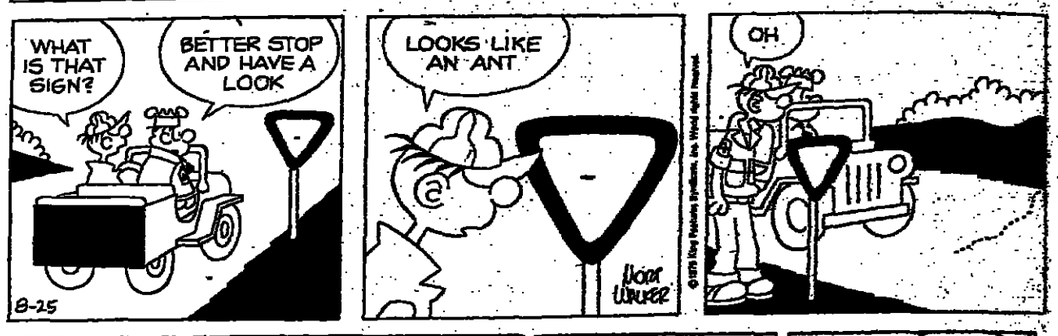
B.C.



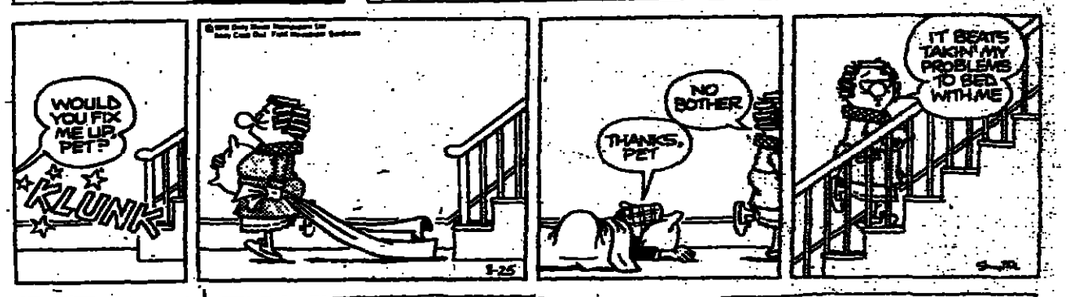
BLONDIE



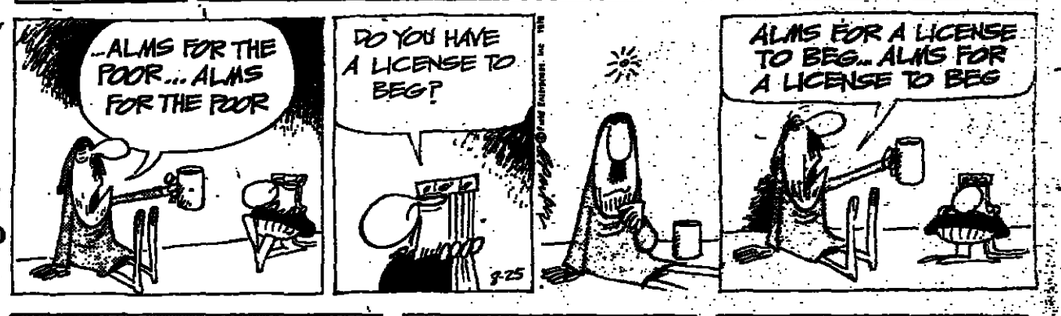
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ILEEX

NOLFE

REDONP

HAWRTT



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: ____ IT'S "_____" (Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: DUNCE GAILY PODIUM BROOCH
Answer: Was amused, though inwardly expressing disgust — "LA-UGH-ED"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I COULD EAT SOME CAKE NICE AND QUIET, BUT SOUP IS JUST NACHERALLY NOISY."

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain".

هكذا من الاصل

هكذا من الاصل

...'s Pitcher, Shelled in 1st, ...oes Route in 8-6 Victory

...ELAND, Aug. 24 (AP) — ...'s Rick Langford gave up ... and six hits in the first in... and survived as the game... as the A's downed the ...nd Indians, 8-6, here last ...

Manager Jim Marshall's ... Langford made it through ...nderous first inning, which ...d a grand slam home run by Thornton and a solo homer ... Hassey. After that, Lang... not give up a bit until Du...iper's two-out single in the ...

...dn't think it would end like ...id Langford, who raised his record to 9-13. "I sure gave up my share of runs in the first. I was throwing everything up and had nothing on the ball. The Indians made sure they didn't miss, either.

"From the second inning on, I tried hanging from the ceiling in the dugout trying to get loose and get the adrenalin flowing. The guys did a great job of battling back."

The A's had taken a 3-0 lead in the top of the first, and eventually tied the game 6-6 on Mike Heath's two-run homer off Rick Wise in the sixth and a run-scoring single by Dave Revering in the seventh against reliever Sid Monge. Rickey Henderson singled home the eventual winning run in the eighth.

Orioles 6, Rangers 5

In the major leagues' only other game, in Baltimore, Kiko Garcia hit a double and a three-run homer to lead Baltimore over Texas, 6-5.

Garcia had gone 14 games without an extra-base hit when he doubled in the first inning following a leadoff walk to Al Bumbry, and both scored on grounders. The Baltimore shortstop hit his fifth homer, off Ferguson Jenkins, in the second to give him his first RBIs in 16 games.


Rick Langford

After 'Slip of the Tongue,' Baseball 'Can Go to Hell'

Citing $100,000 Player-Tampering Fine, Padre Owner Kroc Says He'll Step Down

SAN DIEGO, Aug. 24 (AP) — Ray Kroc says he was fined $100,000 for speaking his mind about wanting two baseball players who are now on other teams. He's upset and says he's relinquishing control of the San Diego Padres he owns.

The player-tampering fine is believed to be one of the largest any U.S. sports organization has ever been assessed.

Kroc, the 76-year-old owner of the McDonald's hamburger empire, who saved major league baseball for San Diego when it was leaving for the nation's capital in 1974, said "baseball has brought me nothing but aggravation. It can go to hell."

The new president and chief operating officer of the Padres is Kroc's son-in-law, Ballard Smith, who has been executive vice president since Kroc fired Buzzie Bavasi two years ago. Smith, 33, is a former prosecuting attorney in Pennsylvania without previous experience in baseball.

Commissioner Bowie Kuhn told him last weekend that he was being fined $100,000 for tampering. Kroc said. A spokesmn for Kuhn declined comment. "I told Bowie, 'Why keep it a secret?' He can do anything he wants to," said Kroc.

On Aug. 13, Kroc had said publicly he planned to invest between $5 million and $10 million in free agents and player development. He mentioned specifically third baseman Graig Nettles of the New York Yankees and third baseman Joe Morgan of the Cincinnati Reds as potential free agents he would pursue.

The Yankees and Reds immediately accused Kroc of tampering. and he issued a new statement saying he had made "a slip of the tongue" and would "punish myself" by ignoring both Morgan and Nettles should either become a free agent.

"If you are going to tamper, you don't tip off the newspapers that you're going to do it. You work in devious ways."

Smith said he thought "the fine was far in excess of the crime committed."

Kroc's personal income is said to exceed $500 million.

...az's Spur: The Game, Not the Numbers (40 Years, 2,987 Hits)

...y Malcolm Moran

...ON, Aug. 24 (NYT) — The ...s do not push Carl Yas...i. He is pushing them. It is ...fans, who treat him as a ...ent years after loudly de... him their scapegoat. And ... press, which charts his ...s each day in pages that ...cused of dictating the deci... his bosses.

...the game that pushes him, ...se. He has played here since ...e has been in World Series ...-Star games. He has won a ...rown and a most valuable ...ward. So when was it he'd ...most fun playing baseball? ...t now."

...ugh he turned 40 Wednes... is still an important part of ... Sox pennant race. He's hit... ...ound .280 with 20 home ...There's no feeling like it." ...rest is for historians. Yas...i has 2,987 hits. Having hit ...th home run July 24, he will ... the first American League ... with that many hits and ...runs. The only National ...gs to do so were Stan Musi...e Mays and Henry Aaron.

...zemski has survived despite ... that while baseball is time... ...dies are not. He has pushed ...y, sometimes foolishly, at an ...en one should not be look... baseballs moving at 100 ...

...e's a lot more to him than ... player," said Rico Petrocel... ...iend and former teammate. ...ows a lot of —" Petrocelli ...d for the word — "Big peo...avy people? The Kennedys, the Tip O'Neills, the business people. Stature people."

But Yastrzemski is just as likely to cut a teammate's pants into little pieces, or set them on fire, or awaken somebody with a bucket of ice water.

It was not so long ago that the fans booed him, sometimes even if he hit a home run. Once he pulled

'I never asked to be idolized,' Yastrzemski has said. 'Respect would have been good enough.'

cotton out of his ears — and they cheered. He was making a joke, but also his point. He could never meet their expectations — first to match what Ted Williams had done, and after the pennant and his triple crown in 1967, to match what Carl Yastrzemski had done.

There is a reminder of those days in his locker. It is a small, framed, embroidered message in red and white: "No. 8, ... you stink!!"

"I never asked to be idolized," Yastrzemski has said. "Respect would have been good enough."

The Red Sox had finished no better than third in the 1950's when Yastrzemski was growing up on eastern Long Island. That was before the big money and deferred payments and agents. He signed with Boston in 1958 for a reported $100,000. His name was spelled phonetically in Boston newspapers. "You don't pronounce it," and one writer said. "You sneeze it."

The Sox sent him to Raleigh, where he led the Carolina League with a .377 average in 1959. He also made 45 errors at short and second. The Red Sox already had Pete Runnels at second base, who hit .322 in 1958 and in the next four years won two batting titles.

So Yastrzemski was happy to move to left field in the minors to prepare to replace Williams after the 1960 season. It did not take long for Yastrzemski to wish he was playing another position — "anywhere else."

He hit .266 the first season and .296 the next. He led the league with a .321 average in 1963, but it was not enough to help the Red Sox, who finished in seventh, 28 games out. "I don't think he was a very popular guy in those early years," said John Pesky, who managed in 1963 and the beginning of 1964. He was not popular with the manager either.

The newspapers did not disagree. They questioned Yastrzemski's attitude. Trades were suggested, and names appeared in print: Dean Chance, Tom Tresh, Tommie Agee. Mel Stottlemyre, John Romano. The Red Sox were called a country club, and Yastrzemski was called its privileged member. He was charged with dictating club policy through Tom Yawkey, the late owner.

More than a decade later, when he thinks of those days and those charges, Yastrzemski uses unprintable words. But he does remember how the owner, whom he still calls "Mr. Yawkey," would pull up a chair before and after games to talk baseball, fishing and other things. Yastrzemski said he never told Yawkey how to run things.

"The only thing was he'd ask me about the game," he said. "Right now, he'd be here: 'What pitch did you hit? What did Lynn hit? What did Watson hit? How was Tudor throwing?'"

Yastrzemski has mellowed in the last decade, but not completely. There is still the work ethic his parents taught him after they made it through the Depression. He spent hours watching balls hit Fenway Park's 37-foot-high left-field wall, studying caromed at different angles. The wall was called the Green Monster, but Yastrzemski made friends with it and played it as well as anyone.

He has a demanding offseason conditioning program, and plans to start a new weight program this winter after seeing how much it helped Fred Lynn, a teammate who leads the league with 36 home runs.

The adjustments in his stance — there have been at least three major ones over his career, and several minor ones every year — are made to compensate for being tired, or injured or just not as strong as he was 10 years ago. But the swing can still be hard enough to make 30,000 people in Fenway Park say, "Oooooh."

Tendons

Yastrzemski has to look to see where his feet are planted, because he cannot feel them with all the tape wrapped around his injured Achilles' tendons.

In 19 seasons, he has been on the disabled list for exactly one month, which is not to say there should not have been other times. Earlier this year he told Manager Don Zimmer that he should play, and Dr. Arthur Pappas, the team physician, approved. Zimmer refused. "I was afraid he was going to maybe break that Achilles' tendon, he was limping so bad," Zimmer said, "so I kept him out."

"The thing about him," said trainer Charlie Moss, "is he plays as if every day is his last." He has played with a bad back, flat feet, the injured wrist, and once with his left shoulder so hurt that he could not raise his arm above his head.

Those are the chances Yastrzemski takes. He will not change now. Baltimore is ahead of Boston; objectivity disappears in a pennant race.

The race, after all, is the reason Yastrzemski is still here. With Fred Lynn trying for the first triple crown since Yastrzemski did it 12 years ago and Jim Rice right behind, Yastrzemski still has his chance to win a World Series.

With his nearly 3,000 hits, he's still looking for his biggest, the one keeps failing to happen. In 1975, in the seventh game of the World Series with Cincinnati, he was the last out in a one-run loss.

Last year, in the playoff game against the Yankees, after hitting a home run and driving in another run, he popped up to end the game with the tying run at third base. He said it took him just a couple of hours to get over the loss.

Vince Orlando, who had watched Yastrzemski for 19 seasons, had never seen him like that.

"I think he was on the verge of tears." Orlando said. "But there were 500 newspaper guys around him. If he was alone, he would have cried his eyes out."


Carl Yastrzemski

Uneasy Apartheid Preliminaries to Tate-Coetzee Bout

By William F. Nicholson

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 24 (AP) — Less than two months from now, millions of television viewers in the United States and other countries will be able to see whites and blacks sitting together for a major sporting event in South Africa.

John Tate, a black American, will meet Gerrie Coetzee, a white South African, for the World Boxing Association heavyweight title recently vacated by Muhammad Ali.

For a country where the 19-million black majority has no political rights and must use segregated toilets, transportation, housing, movie theaters, hotels and restaurants, the sight of whites and blacks watching the fight together will presumably do much to improve South Africa's tarnished image abroad.

But despite the rosy predictions by promoters that this fight means the beginning of the end of apartheid in sport here, the truth appears to be somewhat different.

The Oct. 20 fight is being held in the normally segregated 70,000-seat Loftus Versfled rugby stadium in Pretoria, the nation's capital. For the bout, the city council and the local rugby union have declared that the stadium will have "international" status — a South African term for integrated.

The granting of such status to certain public facilities makes it often difficult for visitors to see segregation first-hand. For example, the international departure and arrivals section of Jan Smuts Airport here has integrated dining and toilet facilities. The domestic section is segregated.

But while the white newspapers here have made much of integration of seating for the Tate-Coetzee fight, other sports stories in the same newspapers indicate that sport apartheid is far from dead in South Africa.

Blacks Booted

This week one of the country's best soccer teams was kicked out of a Johannesburg Hotel, which does not have "international" status, because most of the team is black. The team was also refused permission to play a match against another predominately black team at a segregated sports stadium in Witbank — the home of Punt Janson, the South African minister of sport.

Also this week, two top black runners reportedly were kicked off a bus carrying white athletes to a cross-country meet.

Prominent blacks here have already said they will boycott the Tate-Coetzee fight, claiming that integration at the stadium will be temporary, cosmetic and designed to impress television viewers and the several hundred foreign journalists expected to cover the bout.

When U.S. boxing promotor Bob Arum was here recently, Janson announced with great fanfare that the white minority government favored "equal opportunity" in sport — but he was quick to add that the government didn't plan to force integration through legislation.

A newspaper quoted him as saying, in a separate statement: "If they [whites] don't want to sit next to a black man, I'm not going to force them to."

Arum Says Fight Is On

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 24, (AP) — Promotor Bob Arum today dispelled the latest fears that the world heavyweight title fight between Gerrie Coetzee and John Tate could be called off. "Nobody, but nobody, is going to stop this fight," Arum said by telephone from New York. "The fighters have signed contracts, so has NBC to televise it live."

He was commenting on a report that UN Apartheid Committee Chairman B.A. Clark, of Nigeria had called on the U.S. government to stop the fight because of South Africa's internal policies.

Arum did admit one part of the report was correct — that he had agreed to meet a "stop-the-fight delegation" on the condition that it excluded a representative of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Judicial Robes for Bermuda Shorts: Change Makes Swann's Way Harder

By Dave Kindred

...ASHINGTON, Aug. 24 ...) — Some things are, you ...rstand, important. A vaca... trip to Europe, for instance, ...portant. Justice can wait ... the judge is back from the ... of France with his Po... ...ds of the natives. Who ...vs? Rome may not be there ... month.

...n Aug. 14, Judge Henry ...h, Superior Court, Dept. ...City of San Francisco, de...d a recess in the trial of a ...million civil suit filed by ...a Swann, the elegant pass ...ver of the Pittsburgh ...ers. The prosecution didn't ...or a recess, nor did Swann's ...rney, Michael Keady of San ...cisco.

...om the bench, in his black ...s but itching to get into his ...uda shorts, Judge Rolph ...tired a recess because he had ...vations to Europe. Justice ...wait, the judge was saying. ...mn Swann knows that well ...gh.

Time Out for Chocolates

...he night of Jan. 31, 1974, ...n has testified, he and two ...ers and a cousin were bru... assaulted by San Francisco ...emen who called them ...ers, monkeys and abori... That was more than five ...s ago, and only now is the ... taking place. And, after a ...th of testimony, Judge ...h calls time out so he can ...y chocolates in Zurich.

...ann can wait, too. The five ...s between the alleged bru... and the trial is, he said the ...r day, evidence of "manipu... — being as inconvenient ...ossible by the city attorney ...pes they could outlast us."

...l they are picking on the ...g dude, Swann said, be... he is going to see this ...gh, not out of a racial ...der's passion but out of a ...'s belief that "we were terri...wronged. . . . It is a mat... f principle. You have to live ... yourself."

...on Judge Rolph will come ... with his Parisian post... ...s and, Sept. 12, will resume ...trial that San Francisco's ...ial system has had in the ...s for nearly five years. If ...n believes his brothers and ...in need him in the court... , or if he is called to testify ...er, the Steelers likely will ... to get along without the ...'s best wide receiver for a ...

...ve been in the courtroom ...use I should be there," ...n said in answer to the ...burgh pigskinophiles who ...ied this summer that he ...t be blowing a career — ...o mention another Super ... for the Steelers — over ...hing with the cops.


Lynn Swann

At one point, presumably to shut up the yammering that he ought to be in training camp, Swann simply announced his retirement.

Back with the Steelers now, he missed the first two exhibition games but with a week's work caught three passes last weekend and says he is now ready to play a full game. "I retired and then I unretired," he said. "It's been so misinterpreted I don't want to say anything else."

Cleat Dream

Swann is a dream in cleats. Maybe Isaac Curtis and Lance Alworth at their best could match the grace of Swann going deep, but certainly no wide receiver ever has been Swann's equal at the important catch in the important game. In Swann's five seasons the Steelers became the only team ever to win three Super Bowls.

And Swann, who set a punt-return record as a rookie in his first Super Bowl, now holds three pass-catching records for the NFL championship game. He beat Dallas three years ago with 161 yards, and he caught the winning touchdown pass against the Cowboys last January.

Which is not really the amazing part. The amazing part is Swann's concentration.

Men in his position live with fear. Darryl Stingley, a wide receiver, ran a pattern across the middle and will never walk again. People have told Swann to quit football because he is always getting concussions, the most memorable delivered by the forearm of Oakland's George Atkinson, an act of violence that presaged Stingley's paralysis.

But Swann keeps making the important catches, even in traffic, even with linebackers and defensive backs crashing against him — even with the memory of that night five years ago haunting him to an obsession with seeing justice done. "Over the five years, I thought about it a good deal," he said, putting an elegant spin on those last two words.

Running a Light

On that Jan. 31, Swann, an All-America with Southern California, was drafted No. 1 by the Pittsburgh Steelers. To celebrate, Swann, his brothers, Brian and William, and cousin Cecil Henderson went to dinner. On the way home the morning of Feb. 1, Brian Swann drove through a traffic light.

From there on, stories told by the Swanns and the San Francisco police diverge widely.

The Swanns say the police, after issuing a citation for running a red light and carrying a mutilated operator's license, became aggressive and abusive. The police say the Swanns started it.

In any event, the police made a call for help. From 10 to 30 police cars showed up. The Swanns were handcuffed and taken by paddy wagon to a district police station, where, the Swanns say, they were beaten with nightsticks and kicked while handcuffed and verbally abused. The police say nothing happened. They charged the Swanns with assaulting an officer, disturbing the peace and resisting arrest.

In July of that year, the Swanns were acquitted of those charges. Before the acquittal, the Swanns filed a civil suit charging the San Francisco police with, among other things, assault and battery, false arrest and false imprisonment.

Knees

Lynn Swann, a wonder of nature, has testified that he police beat him on the knees with nightsticks. "We were beaten brutally by the cops," Swann said this week. "But I'd rather not talk about the trial. It is still in progress."

With the judge gallivanting around the continent?

"Everyone needs a vacation," said Swann with the air of a man who knows right is on his side, even if right has to wait until the judge has thrown his coins into Trevi fountain.

"I'm just glad to be back in camp," Swann said. "I'm in good shape now and I'm working out the kinks in my pass routes. I'm ready to play." Saturday night the Steelers play their last exhibition game, against the Dallas Cowboys.

"The Cowboys," Swann said. "Yes, yes, I have seen the Cowboys once or twice."

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	73	52	.584	—
Montreal	68	53	.562	3
Chicago	67	56	.545	5
St. Louis	65	59	.524	7½
Philadelphia	64	62	.508	9½
New York	51	71	.418	20½
West				
Houston	72	55	.567	—
Cincinnati	71	57	.555	1½
Los Angeles	59	67	.468	12½
San Francisco	58	69	.457	14
San Diego	54	74	.422	18½
Atlanta	50	77	.394	22

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	81	45	.653	—
Boston	76	48	.613	5
Milwaukee	76	52	.594	7
New York	68	56	.548	13
Detroit	66	60	.524	16
Cleveland	63	64	.496	19½
Toronto	39	87	.310	43
West				
California	70	57	.551	—
Minnesota	66	59	.528	3
Kansas City	65	61	.516	4½
Texas	62	65	.488	8
Chicago	56	71	.441	14
Seattle	54	73	.425	16
Oakland	41	87	.320	29½

Chiefs' Passing Downs Vikings

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., Aug. 24 (AP) — Quarterbacks Mike Livingston and rookie Steve Fuller led the Kansas City Chiefs to a 25-0 victory here last night over the Minnesota Vikings in the final National Football League preseason game for both teams.

The Chiefs, who had the second-worst record in the league last year, rushed for 186 yards, spread evenly among six runners, but it was their passing that destroyed the Vikings. Livingston completed eight of 10 for 96 yards and a touchdown to Larry Dorsey. Fuller had TD strikes to Tony Samuels and Mike Williams.

The Vikings, who lost all four of their exhibition games, had not been winless in preseason exhibition play since going 0-5 in 1961, the team's first season. This summer, Minnesota managed 19 points — one touchdown and four field goals.

Transactions

BASEBALL

National League

NEW YORK—Extended the contract of Lee Mazzilli, outfielder, through the 1984 season.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

CINCINNATI—Traded wide receiver Dennis Law to Washington for an undisclosed future draft choice.

GREEN BAY—Waived Rick Partridge, punter. Acquired Jim Mal, defensive lineman.

NEW YORK JETS—Obtained Bob Winkes, defensive tackle, on waivers from Minnesota. Released Joe Morelno, defensive lineman.

OAKLAND—Traded Mike McCoy, defensive lineman, to the New York Giants for an undisclosed future draft choice.

ST. LOUIS—Acquired Jeff McIntyre, linebacker, Rod Phillips, running back, and Gary Parris, tight end. Released Jimbo Elrod, linebacker, Mike Loyd, quarterback, and Jerome King, cornerback.

SAN FRANCISCO—Acquired Jeff Severy, offensive guard, and Carl McGee, linebacker. Waived Larry Mallory and Howard Ballage, defensive backs.

Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Oakland	300 002 120—6 11 0	
Cleveland	400 000 000—4 7 2	

Langford and Newman; Wise, Monge (7), Cruz (8) and Hassey. W—Langford, 9-13. L—Monge, 7-9. HRs—Oakland, Heath (3), Cleveland, Thornton (20), Hassey (2).

Texas	100 010 030—5 11 0	
Baltimore	220 001 00x—6 7 0	

Jenkins, Darwin (6), Lyle (8) and Sundberg; McGregor, Stanhouse (8) and Skaggs. W—McGregor, 9-4. L—Jenkins, 13-10. HRs—Texas, Rivers (5), Bell (16), Zisk (14). Baltimore, Garcia (5).

Coe to Skip London Meet

LONDON, Aug. 24 (AP) — Sebastian Coe, triple world record holder, said today he will not be available to run for Britain in a triangular meet against Poland and Switzerland Monday.

The British selectors wanted him to run the second leg of the 4x400 meters relay at London's Crystal Palace.

Rest

Coe told officials he needed to rest after the 41-day spell in which he set world records for the 800 meters, 1,500 meters and the mile.

The 22-year-old star claimed he told meet officials of his decision last Monday.

"This race was never in my plans," Coe said. "I'm not letting anyone down because I gave the organizers a week's notice. "I don't want people turning up at Crystal Palace and then thinking I have let them down."

Accepted

Andy Norman, British team secretary, said he accepted Coe's decision although Monday's message never got through to him.

Melvin Fewell, who won a silver medal in the 400 meters at the European junior championships, was called up to take Coe's place in the relay.

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Art Buchwald

Help! Police, Help! I've Been Poisoned!

WASHINGTON — "Sergeant Riley, Fifth Precinct, Homicide Division, speaking."

"Sergeant, I would like to report a crime. Someone tried to poison my entire family."

"Are you sure?"

"I'm certain. I had my water and food analyzed by a laboratory and they were full of pesticides. Someone dumped the poison in our wells and rivers and not only my loved ones but all our neighbors may be croaking at this very moment."


Buchwald

"This is serious. Anybody have any grudges against you?"

"No one that I know of. Certainly we don't have enemies who would want to poison us."

"Maybe it's a crazy person who has some beef against the community. We better put out a dragnet."

"It's possible, but the person would have to have access to a lot of poison. Our pigs and cows are all sick and our horses are dying too."

"Let me get this straight. You think there is a mass murderer in your neighborhood?"

"Sergeant, I think there is a mass murderer in the county."

"You're not a kook, are you?"

"No, sir. If you check my record I am a very respectable person and have never been in trouble with the law."

* * *

"Okay, do you have suspects?"

"Well, the Frankenstein Chemical Co. is about two miles from my house and they've been dumping all sorts of sludge in the river. Sometimes it's green, sometimes a dark red and other times it's a deep brown. They do it mostly at night so no one will see them."

"Wait a minute. The Frankenstein Chemical Co. is a multimillion-dollar corporation with plants all over the United States. I know the men running the one in this county. They're lodge brothers of mine. Are you accusing them of poisoning people?"

"I know it sounds hard to believe, sergeant, but I have this niece who works in the company's office and she has memos signed by two of the officers instructing the Frankenstein employees to dump all the waste in the river at night. The memos say that if anyone questions them about it to deny they did it, because if they get caught Frankenstein will have to close down the plant and they'll all be out of jobs."

"So what's the crime?"

"They're knowingly poisoning all of us. Isn't that a felony?"

"No, that's an environmental problem."

* * *

"Let me ask you something, sergeant. If someone came into your house and started sprinkling arsenic on your food and fed your dog DDT and poured cyanide into your children's milk, would you arrest him?"

"Damn right I would, and I'd see he got sent up for life."

"What's the difference between that and a company doing the same thing to an entire community?"

"The police only deal with individual crime. We have no authority to arrest company officials just because they have no way of getting rid of their pesticides."

"Then you mean the average citizen has no recourse when a large corporation knowingly tries to kill him?"

"If the government thinks they're doing anything wrong they have ways of punishing people who dump their waste in the wrong place."

"What's the punishment?"

"I think it's a $5,000 fine. It could be less. But you better be careful before you make wild charges such as you have."

"Why."

"I can arrest you for harassing a respectable business establishment."

Moscow Withdraws Film

MOSCOW, Aug. 24 (Reuters) — The organizers of the Moscow Film Festival have withdrawn a Swedish film that provoked a walkout by Argentina and have apologized to the Argentine Embassy, a spokesman said yesterday. The film, "The Walls of Grief," deals with the experiences of an Argentine political refugee.

'Rah, Rah Rasputin'

New Sounds Are Heard in the Halls of Russia

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW (NYT) — In a basement studio beneath the downtown Moscow apartment that belonged to the Russian composer Scriabin at the turn of the century, young Soviet composers have been giving weekly concerts of electronic music — openly playing music that would have been banned a few years ago.

In the Moskvorechye House of Culture on the southeast outskirts of Moscow, Alexei Lyubimov, a 32-year-old concert harpsichordist and pianist, recently played works by John Cage, the American composer, on a "prepared" piano made to sound like a set of bongo drums. Between movements, he twisted the metal clamps, screws, and pieces of weatherstripping the composer specified to produce the unorthodox sounds.

Some of the audience — a mixture of students and adults — were fascinated. Others walked out. But all had come to hear sounds they had never been permitted to listen to before.

In the vast Oktyabr movie theater in downtown Moscow, Soviet musicians held their first all-Soviet jazz festival this year, including traditional "big band" and contemporary arrangements.

Introducing a modern quartet from Estonia, the announcer said: "In the United States, they say jazz on the West Coast is 'cooler.' I don't know what kind of jazz they have in Vladivostok or Magadan, but it's cool on the Baltic." Rein Raap, a tall, long-haired pianist, was dressed all in black and had a "spaced-out, stoned" style like that of Keith Jarrett.

More Freedom

Soviet musicians, who under Stalin could not perform the 12-tone compositions of Schoenberg, Webern or Stravinsky, or Western jazz in his last years, have pushed back the limits of the permissible to a point at which music may now be the least restricted of the arts here.

"There's much more freedom in music now than there was 10 years ago," a violinist said. "Literature is different, but it's a more delicate art."

The changes have come slowly and gradually. Although nothing is banned anymore in out-of-the-way or small concert halls, the most prominent institutions, like the Bolshoi Theater, remain bulwarks of conservatism.

Musicians here are digging for cultural roots long withered by the strictures of Communist orthodoxy in the arts.

A key figure in the Soviet musical rennaissance, Gennady Rozhdestvensky, the conductor, organized the first performance of Handel's "Messiah" in the Soviet Union since the Revolution — on Good Friday of this year, in the Great Hall of the Tchaikovsky Conservatory. A few days earlier, the "St. Luke Passion," a religious work by Krzysztof Penderecki, the Polish composer, had its Moscow premiere in the same hall.

For many Soviet musicians, modern music and jazz, with their unconventionality and improvisation, are a precious taste of Western freedom.

For many Soviet musicians, modern music and jazz, with their unconventionality and improvisation, are a precious taste of Western freedom.

Lyubimov's first John Cage concert, in a club at the conservatory while he was still a student, caused a scandal in 1974, he said. But by this year, he could give a performance of his own electronic music, an "experiment," he calls it, with help from Vladimir Martinov behind a synthesizer console, at a concert at the Moskvorechye Auditorium.

Other modern Soviet composers give or hear performances to limited audiences at places such as the Moscow House of Composers. One sultry summer evening, a crowd of about 100 gathered in its tiny auditorium to hear a concert of new works by the leading avant-garde composer, Alfred Shnitke, who began experimenting with electronic music but has now moved back to more traditional instrumentation.

After the performance of his "Four Hymns" for cello, contrabass, harp, harpsichord, bassoon and percussion, half the audience — his friends — clapped him on the back, and drank congratulatory toasts to him at the buffet in the next room.

'Creative Evenings'

In the second half of the concert, the audience filled with new faces for the premiere of a new work by their friend — Timurav Mansuryan, a 40-year-old Armenian composer. Such avant-garde concerts, though not widely publicized, take place regularly, sometimes under the rubric of "creative evenings."

These days, the question is not so much whether a work can be performed, as where it can be performed.

"Nothing can be forbidden any more," a conductor said, "but the bureaucrat who runs a concert hall can tell you, 'If you play this, you'll get no more concert bookings here.'" It isn't "ideological restraints," the conductor added, but timid traditionalism that was the problem.

The composer Rodion Shchedrin said, in a speech at the Composers' Union Congress in April: "We know that a garish striving for an urgent theme of today cannot in itself guarantee the quality of the music, or save a cold work from lacking intensity. Many such works have been composed in the past. We cannot claim to have overcome this tendency in the present moment."

He added that the themes of revolutionary transformation of Soviet society and the victory over Fascism in World War II had been the major inspirations of modern Russian musical life.

Many musicians have looked to the West for a way to break out of such ideological restrictions. And, in general, the farther from Moscow you go, the looser the controls.

Hit in Yakutsk

In Yakutsk, the biggest city in the coldest part of Siberia, a band in the rustic Saisari restaurant plays, over and over, the big hit of Boney M, the Western European disco ensemble, "Rah, Rah, Rasputin, Russia's Greatest Love Machine." The synthesizer accompaniment, apparently on an Eastern European instrument, was expertly played by a student fresh out of graduate school in Moscow.

Boney M appeared in person in Moscow at the end of last year, but deleted "Rasputin" from their performances for fear of offending the authorities.

In May, in the biggest official Soviet concession yet to Western rock fever, the authorities invited Elton John, the British singer and pianist, and Ray Cooper, percussionist, to give a series of wildly successful concerts in Moscow and Leningrad.

The first Soviet jazz festival — performed entirely by Soviet musicians, for Soviet audiences, was presented June 5 to 11.

Much of the opening to Western musical influences is credited to radio broadcasts. Willis Conover's "Jazz USA" broadcasts on the Voice of America, now in their third decade, have made jazz tunes so familiar to millions of Soviet listeners that they applaud in recognition when their own groups play the opening bars.

"The authorities" here — whoever they are, besides the intelligent and respected Pyotr Demichev, the Soviet minister of culture — have been more cautious about the latitude they give to rock musicians.

This music is frequently denounced as "decadent," and those who have performed it here say there are strict controls on what they are allowed to play, even down to a ban on twanging guitar passages — "too sexy," a musician said.

PEOPLE: *39-Day Ride Retraces Pony Express Route*

Recapturing the spirit of the Old West's fabled Pony Express, 11 weary and saddle-sore riders trotted their horses into Sacremento, ending a 1,905-mile trek from St. Joseph, Mo. The seven men and four women retraced the legendary route of the Pony Express as part of a race sponsored by the British Post Office. "I don't know how those pony express riders did it," said Dr. Kerry Ridgeway of Santa Rosa, who tied for first place in the pony express race with David Wilkenson of Cheyenne, Wyo. "I've never done anything as hard in my life," Wilkenson said at the end of the 39-day trip. The riders took to the trail to mark the 100th anniversary of the death of Sir Rowland Hill, inventor of the first adhesive postage stamp.

* * *

Writer Jorge Luis Borges turned 80 years in Buenos Aires. He says he is ill and confused by his memories but "miraculously alive." Lesser literary figures filled special sections of Argentine newspapers and magazines with birthday praise for the short story writer, poet and essayist who has been an unsuccessful candidate for the Nobel prize in literature each year since 1963. "I have reached the conclusion," Borges said in a recent interview, "that I am a tradition, and a Scandinavian tradition at that. To refuse me the Nobel prize at this stage of the game has become a tradition of the Scandinavian countries."

* * *

For Richard Nixon, finding a suitable apartment in Manhattan is becoming a prolonged ordeal. The five-member board of managers of the Fifth Avenue condominium building where the former president has agreed to purchase a 12-room apartment withheld a vote that was expected to approve the sale. Dr. Charles Roos, a board member, said certain aspects of the sale, such as security, still needed to be worked out. Earlier this month, Nixon withdrew a $750,000 offer to buy a nine-room duplex penthouse because of opposition from the residents.

* * *

Tennessee Sen. Howard Baker — an unannounced Republican candidate for the presidency — yielded to a little wishful political thinking. He says he's the one who talked President Carter into taking a vacation cruise down the Mississippi river aboard the Delta Queen. He said in Sioux Falls, S.D., "My... they'll keep on going down to ... Orleans and then just go on d... through the Gulf . . ."

* * *

Former Treasury Secretary William Simon says he's flattered by a presidential primary write-in effort on his behalf but doesn't believe that an honest man can be elected president. "I must admit I am quite cynical. I still believe the only people who are going to be elected are those who dissemble, those who say one thing and mean another," Simon said, commenting on the announcement of an effort in New Hampshire to gain him the GOP presidential nomination in 198[0].

* * *

At 85, Estelle Pheeney ... needs veterans benefits, but says she's glad she's finally eli[gible] for them — that it's nice "just [to be] recognized that we did go over there and did our share." "Over there" was France, in World War I, where Mrs. Pheeney and hund[reds] of other women served in the front lines as nurses or telephone operators — but as civilians, ineligible for GI benefits. Congress changed all that and Mrs. Pheeney was handed her official discharge papers in Newport, R.I., by Army Secretary Clifford Alexander.

* * *

"Godfather" author Mario [Puzo] is at least $2 million richer with sale of film rights to his latest novel, and he says it's about ... Puzo, who also wrote the screenplays for "Godfather," "Godfather II," "Earthquake" and "Superman," said in New York that he has sold rights to "Fools Die" to Charles Lee's Pacific Film Group for a guaranteed minimum of ... million. He called the deal "one of the best ever made with a writer" and added: "Of course it's typical of Hollywood that after making half a billion dollars for them it's difficult to sell the film rights on my own terms. I have finally got the leverage I want."

* * *

Between 300 and 400 persons crowded into a cemetery chapel in Hollywood for the 53rd annual memorial service for silent screen star Rudolph Valentino. Comedian George Jessel eulogized Valentino, who died in 1926 at the age of 31, as a man who "made the hearts of women all over the world flutter without uttering a word."

—SAMUEL JUST

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